



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-227
Friday
25 November 1988

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Japan

Miyazawa Dismisses Need for G-7 Meeting

OW2511044288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0209 GMT
25 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa indicated early Friday a meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized nations is not necessary now.

In response to a reporter's question about the likelihood of holding a G-7 session, Miyazawa said he does not see the need for such a meeting at the moment if the gathering were intended just to talk about exchange rates.

Miyazawa noted, however, that a G-7 meeting would be a good idea if it were to discuss a wide range of financial and monetary issues.

His remarks were made at a regular press conference following a cabinet meeting.

Meanwhile, Bank of Japan sources also ruled out the possibility of convening a meeting of the G-7 nation's financial ministers and central bankers at an early date unless such a meeting were designed to offer the U.S. monetary authorities an opportunity to clarify the nation's position on the U.S. budget and trade deficits.

With respect to the yen's continued rise against the U.S. dollar in currency markets, Miyazawa said the Bank of Japan would continue to intervene in foreign exchange markets decisively whenever the yen-dollar rate shows wild fluctuations.

The dollar opened at a postwar low of 120.88 yen on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market Friday, down 0.27 yen from Thursday's record closing low of 121.15 yen.

Miyazawa said the currency stabilization agreement of the G-7 major monetary powers set in late last December remains basically intact, and described the current erratic movements of the exchange markets as highly speculative.

Miyazawa, referring to the yen's surge to the 120 yen level in the Tokyo currency market, attributed the upswing of the yen to an absence of dollar-defending intervention by the U.S. central banks Thursday due to the Thanksgiving holiday.

The top finance official also said he thinks intervention by the central banks of major industrial nations is sufficient to counter exchange rate movements.

Miyazawa's comments on the G-7 meeting were made after French Economics Minister Pierre Berezogovoy indicated Thursday that a meeting of the G-7 nations to discuss the stability of the dollar exchange rate would be desirable shortly after the inauguration of U.S. President-Elect George Bush.

Miyazawa repeated his assertion that there are limits to the yen's consistent appreciation against the dollar.

Official Surmises G-7 To Meet in January

OW2511001388 Tokyo KYODO in English 2306 GMT
24 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO—A senior Japanese Finance ministry official indicated late Thursday night that finance ministers from the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized nations are likely to meet after the January inauguration of George Bush as U.S. president.

The official, who declined to be named, told reporters that he had no comment when asked about the possibility of holding a G-7 session, which hinted that consultations for such a meeting were in progress.

French Economics Minister Pierre Berezogovoy said in Paris Thursday that he and his West German counterpart, Gerhard Stoltenberg, agreed last Monday to monitor the international monetary situation with the aim of holding another G-7 meeting after Bush becomes President on January 20.

Finance ministers and central bank governors of the G-7, which includes Japan, the U.S., West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, and Canada, met in Berlin last September 24 prior to the International Monetary Fund/World Bank annual meeting.

But the dollar fell sharply after that from around 134 yen per dollar at the time to the low-120 yen level this month. The dollar hit a postwar closing low of 120.98-121.08 yen in London Thursday, eclipsing the 121.00-10 yen level marked last December 31.

BOJ Warns of More Concerted Dollar Intervention

OW2411022488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0151 GMT
24 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 24 KYODO—The Bank of Japan (BOJ) will cooperate with major Western central banks to conduct another round of concerted intervention in the currency market unless the dollar's current downside halts, a BOJ official said Thursday.

The BOJ reportedly intervened in the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market Thursday morning as the dollar further slipped to near 121 yen.

The official said the current downswing of the dollar is due to the persistent bearish sentiment toward the U.S. unit, which was augmented by President-Elect George Bush's recent remarks in which he reiterated his pledge not to raise taxes.

The official dismissed the market perception that the central banks are lukewarm in their dollar-supporting efforts, saying each central bank is doing its bit to shore up the U.S. currency.

MITI on Industrial Steadiness at Yen Rise

OW2511050888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0419 GMT
25 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO—Minister of International Trade and Industry Hajime Tamura said Friday morning that Japanese industries have not been unsettled by the yen's recent appreciation against the U.S. dollar as they safely overcame a previous 120 yen baptism last January.

Tamura, who made the remark at a regular press conference after a cabinet meeting, also said the yen's strength stems from expectations that the dollar should fall further because President-Elect George Bush has not yet announced any concrete measures to cut the twin (trade and budget) deficits, especially the budget deficit.

The minister said that he wants the leading industrial nations to work together to stop the yen's sharp appreciation in line with their international coordination policy.

After opening at 120.88 yen, the U.S. dollar ended the morning trading in Tokyo at an 11-month low of 120.80 yen. The dollar hit a postwar low of 120.45 yen on January 4 this year.

Agriculture Minister Rules Out U.S. Rice Talks

OW2511052288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT
25 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO—Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Takashi Sato at a Friday morning press conference repeatedly ruled out bilateral negotiations between Tokyo and Washington to resolve the long-running dispute over U.S. access to the highly protected Japanese rice market.

In response to a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita stressing the urgency of negotiations on the issue, Sato repeatedly emphasized that the Japanese said has no intention of negotiating bilaterally or even of bringing up the issue at the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to be held in Montreal in December.

At the beginning of November, U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter rejected a petition by the U.S. Rice Millers's Association asking that the U.S. Negotiate an agreement allowing greater access to Japanese markets for U.S. producers.

At that time, it was assumed that the rice issue would be brought up again at the multilateral GATT forum in Montreal. Sato's response indicates that the Japanese side would prefer to avoid the contentious rice issue completely but would discuss it in a multilateral forum.

Defense Agency To Study Joint U.S. Operations

OW2411204388 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] The Defense Agency has decided to launch a new full-scale study on joint Japan-U.S. operations in a situation where U.S. forces are dispatched to support Japan because Japan has been invaded in a worldwide conflict or Japan is involved in regional conflicts. This was disclosed by Masao Ishii, chairman of the Defense Agency's Joint Staff Council, at a news conference held today.

According to Ishii, the current study of the Japan-U.S. joint operations has so far been based on the so-called guidelines for Japan-U.S. cooperation in defense that were worked out in 1978, mainly on the assumption that Japan would be invaded by a foreign country in an isolated conflict. Since the objective of this study has been virtually achieved, the Defense Agency would now like to launch a new study to work out guidelines for Japan-U.S. joint operations under the assumption that Japan would be invaded in a worldwide conflict or that Japan would become involved in a regional conflict.

The new study on joint operations is seen as a reflection of a U.S. view that it is difficult to think of Japan alone being invaded suddenly given the current international situation. However, the new study is closely connected with another study that was agreed upon at the consultations held last January between top defense leaders of the two nations. This study on dispatching support forces in an emergency aims at helping heavily equipped U.S. forces to be smoothly dispatched to Japan in an emergency. In this connection, it is observed that the new study is bound to arouse controversy.

U.S. To Sign Memorandum on Fighter Development

OW2211150088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1126 GMT
22 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO—Japan and the United States will sign a memorandum of understanding next Tuesday on joint development of the FSX, the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force's next-generation support fighter, Defense Agency sources said Tuesday.

Following the signing of the agreement, the Defense Agency will formally appoint Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. as the prime contractor and start drawing up the fighter's basic design using a budget allocation already earmarked for this fiscal year, the sources said.

The memorandum will follow along the lines of a verbal understanding reached between U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci and then Defense Agency Director General Tsutomu Kawara last June in Tokyo.

The pact stipulates that the Defense Agency will have decision-making authority over the development and management of the project, and will pick up the complete tab.

The U.S. Defense Department will encourage the cooperative participation of U.S. subcontractors in designing, manufacturing, and testing a prototype of the advanced fighter plane.

The United States will agree to supply information to the Japanese side regarding General Dynamics Corporation's F-16 fighter, which will serve as the basic model for the FSX.

Technological spin-offs from the development phase of the project will belong to the Defense Agency, but will be supplied to the U.S. side under the terms of a 1983 bilateral agreement on the transfer of weapons technology to the United States.

While the two sides were reported as having reached a basic understanding on the proportioning of the work shares, by which U.S. concerns would get 35-40 percent of the development responsibility, no written mention will be made in Tuesday's accord.

The omission is believed to mean that a backstage battle over the work ratio will continue.

Tamura-ASEAN Ministers Meeting Postponed
OW2511054588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0517 GMT
25 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO—A meeting between Minister of International Trade and Industry Hajime Tamura and five of his counterparts from member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) scheduled for Friday has been postponed because of a delay in the Malaysian minister's flight to Tokyo, a government official said.

The ASEAN ministers were scheduled to hold talks with Tamura in a bid to secure Japan's support for their positions in the ongoing Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Malaysian Trade and Industry Minister Paduka Rafidah Aziz and the other ASEAN ministers are now scheduled to arrive at Narita Airport Friday evening and the meeting will probably be held on Saturday or later, the official said.

The ASEAN ministers are also expected to meet Yasuo Goto, vice minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The talks, being held at the request of ASEAN, will provide the groundwork for an interim review conference on the progress of the Uruguay round, scheduled to be held in Montreal from December 5-8.

The ministers are also expected to discuss agricultural trade problems.

Takeshita, Abe Agree on Reshuffle, Budget
OW2411133088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT
24 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 24 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and ruling Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Shintaro Abe agreed Thursday to exert their utmost efforts to obtain Diet approval within this year of tax reform bills on which Takeshita has staked his political career.

They also agreed to carry over reshuffle of the cabinet and the LDP executive lineup and compilation of the Fiscal 1989 state budget to early January.

They reached this agreement at a meeting after the Diet approved an extension of its current extraordinary session for 34 days until December 28. It was originally scheduled to close on Thursday.

The tax reform bills have cleared the lower house and are being debated in the upper house. The opposition parties are against the legislation.

A cabinet reshuffle will be carried out around January 5 and the new cabinet will adopt a budget draft around January 10, according to Takeshita's aides.

There is speculation that Takeshita may visit the United States in January but the aides say it is difficult for him to do so due to the political schedule.

Japanese Ambassador to the U.S. Nobuo Matsunaga, currently in Tokyo, told Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ichiro Ozawa on Thursday that Takeshita should visit the U.S. at the earliest opportunity.

Ozawa said that a visit in January is difficult because of the emperor's illness and the compilation of the state budget, sources said.

Takeshita's aides also think Takeshita will not be able to visit the Middle East in January as planned.

Takeshita Denies Cabinet Reshuffle Likely
*OW2511020088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0115 GMT
25 Nov 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Friday flatly denied speculation that he will reshuffle his cabinet and the executive lineup of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) by the end of this year.

"I have no intention of carrying out a cabinet reshuffle," Takeshita told a group of reporters at the Diet.

The prime minister indicated that he would go all-out to clear six tax reform bills his administration proposed through the Diet this year.

Some newspapers reported Friday that Takeshita, who took office a year ago, may carry out his first cabinet and LDP executive lineup reshuffle later this year.

The House of Representatives on Thursday extended the current extraordinary Diet session for 34 days until December 28 so the House of Councillors can act on the 6 tax reform bills.

Extraordinary Diet Session Extended
*OW2411092288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0510 GMT
24 Nov 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 24 KYODO—The House of Representatives on Thursday approved an extension of the current extraordinary Diet session, which was to end Thursday, for 34 days until December 28 to allow further deliberations on sweeping tax reform bills in the House of Councillors.

The tax reform bills, on which Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita has staked his political career, have cleared the lower house and are being debated in the upper house.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) voted for the extension in a plenary session and the opposition Komeito and Democratic Socialist Parties voted against it. The largest opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party boycotted the session, along with the Japan Communist Party.

The 70-day current extraordinary Diet session was convened on July 19 to discuss the package of six tax reform bills, which include a controversial 3-percent indirect tax on almost all goods and services, called a consumption tax, effective April 1, 1989.

Deliberation on the tax reform bills was delayed because of the growing Recruit Cosmos stock scandal, involving top LDP politicians and government officials, and the Diet session was extended on September 26 for 56 days.

The LDP, which enjoys a comfortable majority in both houses and aims to enact the bills during the current Diet session, railroaded the bills on November 10 through the lower house special committee on tax reform amid

protests from opposition parties. The lower house on November 16 approved the tax reform bills in a plenary session and sent them to the upper house.

Mongolia

Government Recognizes New Palestinian State
*OW2311134888 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 23 Nov 88*

[Text] The official recognition of an independent Palestinian state by the Mongolian People's Republic has come in a statement of the Mongolian Foreign Ministry issued in Ulaanbaatar. The proclamation of the Palestinian state is an event to give a mighty impetus to the final victory of many years of heroic struggle of the Palestinians and overall and justice of settlement of the Mideast crisis. The Government of Mongolia considers that the bases of the practical creation of the Palestinian state will be the immediate calling of an international conference of the Middle East under the UN aegis, the holding of equal and constructive talks between all interested sides, and, most important of all, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Israeli occupied Arab countries, said the statement.

Representative Presents Credentials
*OW2311083788 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 22 Nov 88*

[Text] A representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to Mongolia (Salim Hamed Saleh) has presented the letter of credentials to Mongolian Foreign Minister Gombosuren.

Batmonh Receives PLO Representative
*OW2311144688 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 23 Nov 88*

[Text] Mongolian party and state leader Batmonh has received in Ulaanbaatar (Salim Muhammad Saleh), representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to Mongolia. Batmonh welcomed the decision of the National Council of Palestine on the creation of a Palestinian state. He has also informed the representative of Mongolia's recognition of the state.

Molomjamts Delegation Returns From Moscow
*OW2311060888 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 22 Nov 88*

[Text] A Mongolian party delegation led by Politburo member and Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Molomjamts has arrived home from Moscow, after visiting the Soviet Union in accordance with the plan of exchange between the Soviet Communist Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. They sought work experiences of Soviet party organizations in reconstructing the economic management and business mechanism.

Journalist Demands Removal of Stalin Monuments
OW2311091888 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] The first public demand for removal of monuments to Stalin standing in the Mongolian capital and changing the names of streets and establishments celebrating his name has been made by a Mongolian journalist Dashtseren in the paper UNEN.

The Politburo thesis of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, which is now under discussion, has touched on the question of personality cult and its affects on the country's history. Mongolian Public Security Minister Jamsranjab, in his interview with UNEN, confirmed the other day the rumor about the repeated assaulting of the bronze monument to Stalin standing in front of the public library in the center of the Mongolian capital.

The journalist writes that the friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, rooted deep in the historical past, is not the friendship between Stalin and his obedient Mongolian yes-man Choybalsan. This friendship has been tested through numerous hardships and common battles against the alien enemies, he says.

Damdin at Ulaanbaatar Plenum on Building Problems
OW2311092888 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] The Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee has held its regular plenum meeting and discussed the social questions and the work of the construction organizations of the capital. Alternate Politburo member and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Damdin, addressing the meeting, said that 36 to 37 percent of the builders and building laborers of the country worked in Ulaanbaatar and 43 to 45 percent of the state's investments and basic assets in building and assembly work are concentrated here. But the construction organizations of the city have fallen short of the plan. The plan of commissioning new buildings in the first 10 months of this year has been fulfilled just by 54 percent, and the plan of building, assembly, and repair work by over 90 percent. To amend the drawbacks, a construction management of the city should be set up at the soonest time, he said.

The plenum adopted a resolution providing for drawing up a plan of realizing the decisions of the meeting.

North Korea

Dailies Say Chon Apology 'Political Plot'
SK2511045888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0445 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA)—Papers here today come out with commentaries on the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "apology statement."

His "apology statement" is an offspring of the No Tae-u group's political plot to tide over the unstable political situation of South Korea which is assuming an explosive aspect, says NODONG SINMUN.

In a signed commentary the paper notes:

His "apology statement" is a false drivel to cover up his crimes and it was made after confabs between the No Tae-u group and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Some time ago Chon threatened that if he was put in the dock he would expose No Tae-u, too. But his "apology statement" included no words exposing No Tae-u and it was made public two days later than the original schedule, which shows there was an intrigue of No Tae-u.

In fact, no sooner had Chon's "apology statement" come out than the puppet authorities and gangsters of the "Democratic Justice Party" held an emergency "party caucus meeting" and proposed a political pardon for Chon. No Tae-u, "complying with this," is expected to declare political amnesty for Chon Tu-hwan and then stage a "party reshuffle" in a bid to calm public protests and bridge over the crisis of the rule.

As the public sees, the traitor no attempts to lull the protests of the people with Chon's "apology" and then grant "amnesty" to him to let him strut about again or send him abroad and thus resolve the troublesome problem.

But the South Korean people are seeing through the plot of the puppets and they will not stop their struggle before they themselves bring to trial and punish the chieftain of the Kwangju massacre and the culprit of the "scandals of the Fifth Republic."

A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON says Chon's "apology statement" is a political garrulity to win the sympathy of the people with the word of "apology" while keeping his crimes in darkness.

CPRF Spokesman Issues Statement on Chon Apology
SK2511041288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0400 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its press statement today branded the "apology statement" made by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan on November 23 as an offspring of conspiracy and compromise between him and the South Korean authority to tide over the serious crisis of the present political situation and sternly denounced the attempt to bury in oblivion their unpardonable felony against the whole nation and the South Korean people through back-stage bargaining and compromise between the accomplices.

In his "apology statement", notes the spokesman, the traitor Chon tried to gloss over his shocking murderous atrocities including the Kwangju bloodbath and all kinds of irregularities with the monosyllable word "I apologize," not explaining them at all, though he said he would wait for a judgment, holding himself responsible for all his errors during his term of office.

He goes on:

Judging from the attempt of the South Korean authority to clinch the case in such way against the unanimous desire of the people, it is clear that he has neither will nor capacity to investigate into the Kwangju incident and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and punish Chon Tu-hwan for his crimes.

This move exposes to the world once again that the South Korean authority himself is a prime mover in the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and an accomplice "in the same boat" with Chon Tu-hwan.

It is preposterous, indeed, to try to dispose of Chon's crimes with something like "apology".

How can words of "apology" on a sheet of paper dismiss the incredible crimes committed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan against the nation—flunkeyist treachery, massacre of fellow countrymen, manoeuvres of war and permanent division and irregularities and corruption—for nearly 10 years after he seized "power" by suppressing with bayonets the South Korean people demanding democracy and reunification?

The arrest and punishment of Chon Tu-hwan is not merely a question of judging him, an individual, by law, but is part of the struggle to liquidate the "legacies of the Fifth Republic"—the military dictatorship, treacheries and acts for the division of the nation—and achieve independence, democracy and reunification.

Therefore, the truth of the Kwangju bloodshed and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" must be clarified down to the bottom so that all South Korean people can fully understand and the culprits must pay a due price for what they had done.

If the present South Korean authorities continually try to protect such arch criminal as Chon Tu-hwan and keep his crimes in obscurity, not discarding the mode of thinking patterned after the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and the arbitrariness of the military dictatorship, the people will never pardon them.

We express the belief that the South Korean students and people will carry through their struggle to push their just demand.

South Dissident Groups Reject Chon Apology
SK2511043088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0418 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA)—South Korean dissident organisations strongly rejected the so-called "statement of apology" made by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan for his criminal records on November 23, according to a report.

The National Council of Professors for Democracy in its statement on November 23 declared that it could not accept Chon's "statement of apology", branding it as "an entirely unilateral act to deceive the people".

Pointing out that the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" are not confined to the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the statement urged the puppet authorities to take overall measures to deal with this question.

On the same day the headquarters of the struggle for the arrest and punishment of Chon Tu-hwan, the main culprit of the Kwangju massacre and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic", and his wife Yi Sun-cha released a statement, dismissing the "apology statement" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a completely "formal political gesture".

Noting that Chon "failed to dispel the suspicion of the people as he did not disclose the inside story of the political funds, the statement said: If he is ready to bear all the responsibilities and face judgement by the people, Chon Tu-hwan must clarify everything at the "National Assembly" and be resigned to arrest and penalty.

The statement announced that it would sponsor the third Seoul citizens' meeting for the arrest and punishment of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife in Seoul on November 26.

Meanwhile, the Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification and the National Council for Independence, Democracy and Reunification made public statements on November 23 demanding that Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha be promptly arrested in order to clarify the truth of the Kwangju massacre and the irregularities of the Fifth Republic.

These dissident organisations said that the No Tae-u group made the traitor Chon Tu-hwan announce his "apology and explanation" and is going to take this opportunity of pardoning him politically. This is a deceptive act to appease the resentment of the people, they added.

They were unanimous in stressing that the arrest and punishment of the Chon couple and their penalty must be dealt with in accordance with the will of the people.

The National Struggle Committee for the probe into the "brainwashing corps" published a statement on November 23.

Charging that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan was concealing many of his crimes including the "illegal emergence of 'the Fifth Republic'", the committee urged that the No Tae-u "regime" must promptly take measures for restoring the honor of and compensating to the victims through a thoroughgoing probe into the truth, since the traitor Chon admitted the murderous atrocities in the "brainwashing corps".

South Students Demand Chon's Arrest, Punishment

Yongsei University Protest

SK2411044088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0428 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA).—Students at Yonsei University staged a demonstration on November 23 in demand of the arrest and punishment of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the mastermind of the Kwangju massacre and the main culprit of the irregularities of the "Fifth Republic", according to a report.

Some 200 students rejected the deceptive "apology to the people and explanation" made by the traitor. Shortly after he left his house in Yonhui-dong, they staged a strong protest in the vicinity of the flyover there and on the road in front of Yonsei University.

When the puppet police corps madly fired tear-gas canisters, the protesters stubbornly resisted it with stone-throwing.

Koryo University Rally

SK2511044688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0433 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA).—Some 250 students of Koryo University on November 23 held a rally demanding the arrest and punishment of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife Yi Sun-cha and entered into a sit-in, categorically rejecting traitor Chon's deceptive "apology statement", according to reports.

They reportedly decided to hold, together with dissident organisations, a meeting on November 26 to urge the arrest and punishment of the Chon couple.

On the same day, some 200 students of Seoul University held a rally to struggle in demand of the arrest of the Chon couple and went over to a demonstration.

The protesters clashed dauntlessly with the police, hurling stones at them.

Meanwhile, some 100 students of Sungsil University staged a rally and demonstration in denunciation of the deceptive "apology statement" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Group Issues Statement on Kwangju Hearing SK2011094688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0812 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA).—The Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification (Mintongnyon) on November 18 made public a statement declaring that "Chon Tu-hwan, Chong Ho-yong, Pak Chun-pyong and the military and political bosses at the time of the Kwangju incident and former U.S. 8th Army Commander Wickham and former U.S. Ambassador to Seoul Gleysteen who backed them and "all those involved are duty-bound to be present as witnesses" at the "hearing" which began at the "National Assembly" over the incident, according to a report.

The statement said that the "hearing at the National Assembly only focussed on giving and receiving money and goods to delude public opinion rather than digging open and denouncing the 'Fifth Republic' which committed all kinds of irregularities". "Parliamentarians who started the hearing to clarify the truth of history should keenly feel their responsibility and make clear of the truth of the Kwangju incident," it noted.

Gleysteen's Remarks Criticized

SK2411045788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0451 GMT 24 Nov 88

["Tirade of U.S. Imperialist Servant"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA).—Gleysteen who was the U.S. ambassador to South Korea at the time of the Kwangju incident said at a gathering in Washington that the United States was powerless to check such incredible incident as the December 12 "Army purge coup" which set the beginning of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's seizure of power and the United States was not informed in advance of the May 17 violence and other incidents, according to foreign press reports.

So, he contended, the United States is not responsible at all.

This is a rigmarole of the most brazen-faced wretch to shirk the responsibility for the Kwangju bloodbath.

Still vivid in the memory of people is his confession a few days after the Kwangju incident at a press interview that he allowed the advance of the puppet Army into Kwangju. How can he say now that he did not know anything?

He insulted the South Korean people once again, with the ridiculous outburst that anti-U.S. sentiments in South Korea are caused by inconveniences in relations with the United States as with an elder brother and a distorted information and lack of understanding of the United States.

As a dominationist expression of a colonial suzerain state, this shows how haughtily even such a servant of U.S. imperialism as Gleysteen looks down upon the South Korean people.

In a commentary today NODONG SINMUN says that Gleysteen attempted to evade responsibility for the Kwangju incident out of a guilty conscience as a backstage manipulator of the Kwangju massacre and it was a petty trick to lull the growing anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people and keep the colonial rule in safety.

South's Investigation of Reporter Denounced
SK2011105788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1015 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA)—The central investigation department of the puppet Supreme Prosecutor's Office on November 16 illegally walked away and investigated a certain Choe, a reporter of TONG-A ILBO, because he carried in the paper an article exposing the sinister moves of the prosecution and the "Democratic Justice Party" to cover up the irregularities and corruption of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's clan, according to a report.

Under the pressure of public opinion, the puppet prosecution investigated the background of the case in which Chon Ki-hwan, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's elder brother, seized the right to operate the Roryangjin Fish Market and raked up a fabulous amount of profits and the chief of the "Supreme Prosecutor's Office" reported the "result of the investigation" to Pak Chul-pyong, "general secretary of the Democratic Justice Party", one of the chief culprits responsible for the Kwangju massacre.

The brutal suppression by the puppet prosecutor's office is giving rise to the denunciation of broad public opinion.

TONG-A ILBO reporters held a meeting on November 16 in protest against such outrage of the puppet Supreme Prosecutor's Office and made public a statement.

Meanwhile, the South Korean journalist association in its protest statement defined the outrage of the "Supreme Prosecutor's Office" as an "act encroaching upon the free press activities" and urged the nerve-centre of the prosecution to openly clarify it and apologize.

The South Korean opposition parties also issued statements separately on November 17.

An opposition party in its statement noted: "We could not repress indignation at the fact that the prosecution which had taken the lead in serving as a waiting maid of the power in the Fifth Republic committed an act violating human rights without hesitation this time, far from apologizing to the people and reflecting on its stand".

Group's Statement Denouncing South's 'Suppression'
SK2111111188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1024 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland today made public a statement denouncing the South Korean authorities' suppression of the South Korean students and people of all other strata who have risen in the struggle for a probe into the Kwangju massacre and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and for the arrest and punishment of their main culprits.

The struggle of the South Korean students and people of all other walks of life for a thorough probe into the truth of the Kwangju bloodbath and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and for the punishment of their criminals is a righteous struggle to wreak their deep-rooted rancour against the United States and the military fascist dictatorship which has committed all sorts of atrocities, pursuing the anti-communist confrontation, and pave the true road for independence, democracy and reunification, the statement said.

Recalling that the South Korean authorities are resorting to undisguised fascist suppression, bringing charges against people, instead of lending an ear to their just demand, the statement said that this fascist outrage is a full revelation of frantic efforts of the military dictatorial forces driven to bay by the ever intensified action of the democratic forces.

Clear is the reason why the South Korean authorities vindicate the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the statement noted, and stressed:

The present ruling forces and Chon Tu-hwan have grown from the same root and are in the same "boat" from beginning.

Originally, they are accomplices in trumping up the "Fifth Republic" through the "December 12 Army purge coup" together with Chon Tu-hwan.

They are also accomplices who share the criminal history with Chon Tu-hwan's clan in wrongdoings, too.

As they are inseparably bound by the same lot, the South Korean authorities, while advertising that there will be no "sanctuary" in the "eradication of irregularities" and they will bear responsibility for the settlement of the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic", are, in actuality, obstructing, overtly and covertly, a probe into them and leaving no stone unturned to defend the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Today the South Korean people are further infuriated because the authorities try to hush up the Kwangju incident and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" by means of appeasing public sentiments.

Those in power are manoeuvring to save the situation by letting the traitor Chon Tu-hwan "apologize" under the cloak of "political settlement" and shamelessly weaving even a plot to send abroad the traitor Chon couple under the pretext of "long-term tour".

This is a heinous trick not to break off with the "Fifth Republic" but to carry it forward and maintain the crumbling military fascist dictatorial system at any cost.

With the military fascist forces left alone, it is impossible to resolve the problems concerning the Kwangju incident and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" as demanded by the people, or to bring genuine democracy, or to put a period to the splittist anti-communist policy of confrontation.

To get rid of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, it is imperative to remove the remnants of "the Fifth Republic" shielding him and break off the tentacles of the interference of the U.S. imperialists backing them.

The South Korean youth and students and people of all other walks of life should direct spearhead of their struggle for solving the problems of the Kwangju incident and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" against the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the main group and remnants of "the Fifth Republic" and continue to wage a vigorous struggle till those who participated and colluded in the crimes have been investigated to the end and punished.

They should not be taken in by the sugar-coated talk and crafty trick on the part of the military fascist elements who are driven into a corner, jabbering about "responsible settlement," "apology" of criminals and so on, but uncompromisingly struggle to bury fascist dictatorship once and for all.

No violence, appeasement or deception can call a halt to the just cause of the popular masses.

The South Korean authorities should stop at once the fascist suppression, placatory and deceptive moves against the youth and students and other people who have risen in the anti-fascist struggle for democracy, unconditionally and immediately release the arrested and detained students and figures of all strata. They should admit themselves their crimes as accomplices of the Kwangju massacre and "the irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and face a stern judgement of the popular masses.

SKNDF Issues Declaration of Struggle
SK2311153388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1520 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) issued a "declaration of struggle to liquidate the leftovers of the Fifth Republic" on November 15 at a time when the South Korean people and

students are intensifying their struggle to liquidate the evils of the "Fifth Republic" and democratize the society, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

The declaration says, "the confrontation between the people and the 'military government' and between democracy and fascism is reaching a culminating point over the problem of liquidating the irregularities of the Fifth Republic, and the political situation is being brought to a strained phase."

Branding the "evils of the Fifth Republic" as power-backed and nepotic irregularities and murder committed by Chon Tu-hwan, the declaration stresses that Chon Tu-hwan, the chief culprit of the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and murderer of Kwangju, must be arrested, instead of "apology" and be punished by law through the people's judgement, instead of "political settlement".

The main target of the struggle to liquidate the "leftovers of the Fifth Republic," it said, is the overthrow of the corrupt "military government" of the "Sixth Republic," the legacy and crystalization of the "evils of the Fifth Republic." The No Tae-u group, the accomplice and defender of the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and the Kwangju massacre, must be brought to judgement by people along with Chon Tu-hwan and his wife.

Noting that the colonial rule of the United States is the very source of misrule, tyranny and irregularities in South Korea, it continues:

It is the United States that produced the murderous and corrupt "government" and it is again the United States that ordered the Kwangju bloodbath operation.

With the United States left in South Korea, it is impossible to expect independent, democratic and upright politics.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence is, therefore, a great task and general charter of our struggle for national salvation.

At this grave juncture when they are standing at a crossroads of injustice and justice, fascism and democracy, all people who cherish justice and democracy should rise as one in the struggle to have Chon Tu-hwan and his wife Yi Sun-cha arrested, punish the five chief culprits of the Kwangju bloodbath and overthrow the No Tae-u "military government."

Sochongnyon Screens Tape of North Students' March
SK2511045088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0439 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)—A video tape on the march of the members of the grand national students cross-country march squad made by students in the northern half of the Republic when the August 15

North-South student talks were under preparation was screened at Yonsei University in Seoul on November 22 under the sponsorship of the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils (Sochongnyon), according to a report.

The video tape showed scenes of 10,000 students from all parts of the northern half of the Republic leaving Mt. Paektu on the grand cross-country march on August 8 after holding a meeting there and marching up to Panmunjom, the venue of the talks.

Extremely uneasy about the open screening of the video tape at the university town, the No Tae-u military fascist clique is kicking about in a repressive campaign to prevent the tape from being mass-copied and screened at universities across South Korea.

KCNA Denounces U.S. 'Aerial Espionage'
SK2411044488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0432 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors, bent on preparations for a war against the North, never cease their aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea, according to a military source.

In November, they let the strategic reconnaissance plane "U-2" fly in the sky above the military demarcation line almost every day, committing espionage acts against the northern half of Korea.

Moreover, they brought the early warning plane "E-3 A" to South Korea from their aggression base overseas on several occasions for a patrol duty and aerial espionage.

The open aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea is a criminal move which aggravates the military tensions on the Korean peninsula and a grave challenge to peace and reunification, dialogue and negotiation.

U.S. Said To Urge Withdrawing Nuclear Weapons
SK2411103288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1015 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)—"MINJU CHOGUK," Koreans' newspaper published in West Germany, quoted words of Americans demanding the withdrawal of the nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The ex-commander of the first army corps of the South Korea-U.S. "combined forces", speaking at a seminar co-sponsored recently by research institutes of South Korea and the United States, asserted that the deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea is unnecessary and it will only fan the arms race between the North and the South. It is desirable that the nuclear weapons are pulled out of South Korea, he said.

It is a fact that nuclear weapons have been deployed in South Korea for 30 years, but they are unnecessary, he remarked.

At a meeting of South Korean and U.S. political scientists held in Seoul earlier, Gregori Handerson of the Institute on South Korea at Harvard University, stated that nuclear warheads for "Lance" missiles are stockpiled at Kunsan Airport and there are also nuclear weapons in Kwangju. All these nuclear weapons are completely outside the control of the South Korean "Government," he added.

In South Korea, he noted, there are widely deployed demolition atomic bombs which are banned from being deployed in the United States and Europe as they are too much dangerous.

Unless a step is taken for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea, an anti-nuke movement is inevitable, he said.

Leningrad Orchestra Performs in Hamhung
SK2411043488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0424 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)—The Leningrad National Symphony Orchestra named after Shostakovich of the Soviet Union gave performances at the Hamhung Grand Theatre on November 22 and 23.

The Soviet artistes started the performance with the Korean orchestral music "A Girl on the Swing" and skilfully played excellent Soviet musical works.

A basket of flowers was presented to the Soviet artistes in congratulation of their successful performance.

During their stay in Hamhung, the Soviet artistes went round major production processes of the February 8 vinalon complex and the Yongsong machine complex industrial ministry and took a rest at the Majon recreation resort.

PRC Ambassador Hosts Anniversary Reception
SK2411041788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0434 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)—Chinese Ambassador to Korea Wen Yezhan hosted a reception at his embassy on the evening of November 23 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China.

The speakers at the reception said the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and China which was signed by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and Premier Zhou Enlai

respected by the Chinese people 35 years ago has been successfully implemented by joint efforts of the governments and peoples of the two countries.

Wen Yezhan said:

We are convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries will continue to grow in strength and develop on the principle of friendly mutual assistance, equality and reciprocity.

The Chinese party, government and people will make every effort possible to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in various fields including politics, economy and culture and invariably support the just cause of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, he stressed.

Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, spoke next.

Our party, government and people, he said, will make all efforts in the future, too, to further strengthen and develop the economic and cultural relations with China in accordance with the agreement.

We express our understanding of and support to all the lines and policies put forward by the Chinese party at the present juncture as they are in accord with the specific conditions of China and wish the fraternal Chinese people greater success in their struggle for their implementation.

Invited to the reception were Vice-Premier Hong Song-nam and officials concerned.

Chinese Vice Premier Supports Peace Proposal
SK2511044088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0426 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Beijing November 23 (KCNA)—The Chinese Government and people have consistently and resolutely supported all the reasonable proposals and initiatives of the Korean party and government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We strongly support the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, which were advanced by President Kim Il-song.

So said Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, touching upon the question of Korean reunification in his speech at the banquet hosted by the DPRK Embassy in Beijing on November 23 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China agreement on economic and cultural cooperation.

He noted:

A recent joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the DPRK put forward a package of peace proposals. This is another sincere effort of the Korean party and government for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and a peaceful reunification of the country.

He urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to take a sincere attitude toward this overture.

Daily Hails Founding of Palestinian State
SK2111052688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0513 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today notes that the founding of the independent Palestinian state is the shining fruition of the protracted righteous struggle of the Palestinian people and resistance fighters led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In a signed commentary the paper goes on:

The foundation of the independent Palestinian state is a heavy blow at the Zionists who are trying to place the soil of Palestine under their permanent occupation, take the people their colonial slaves and, further, build a "great empire of Israel" in the Arab world.

The Zionists, regarding the birth of the Palestinian state as a thorn in the flesh, are manoeuvring to put their occupied Arab lands under their permanent control, far from withdrawing from there, and intensifying their brutal fascist suppression of the Palestinian people.

The Israeli occupationists must stop at once the suppression of the Palestinian people and get out of their occupied Arab lands, and the sovereignty of the Palestinian people and the territorial integrity should be guaranteed.

Positively supporting as ever the just revolutionary cause of the Palestinian people, we wish them greater success in their struggle to consolidate the position of the newly proclaimed independent state, achieve territorial integrity and completely restore their lost legitimate national rights.

Chongnyon Presents Relief Fund to Nicaraguan Envoy
SK2111045288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0441 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo November 19 (KNS-KCNA)—Sin Sang-tae, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and representatives of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan and the

Federation of Korean Credit Associations in Japan called at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Tokyo on November 16 and handed over a relief fund of sympathy of Koreans in Japan to Ambassador Jorge Huezo Castillo in connection with the hurricane which caused damages to the Nicaraguan people.

The ambassador expressed deep thanks for this.

A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Japanese Youth Group Issues Chuche Magazine
SK2111045088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0438 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA)—The liaison council of Japanese youth for the study of the chuche idea issued the newspaper "CHUCHE IDEA" No. 10.

Under the title "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Greet Its 40th Founding Anniversary. The Chuche Idea Is the Guiding Compass of the Japanese and World Peoples Who Aspire After Independence and Peace", the newspaper carries "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche," an immortal classical work of the great leader President Kim Il-song, and gives accounts of the grand celebrations of the DPRK founding which had been held in the DPRK.

It prints notes entitled "I Want To Approach Step by Step the Way of Life Required by the Chuche Idea" and informs the readers of the seminars and study meetings on the chuche idea in various areas of Japan.

Edited in it are accounts of the seventh national meeting for the movement to support Korea's reunification and the Kyoto prefectural meeting for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and expressing solidarity with the Korean people and articles captioned "United States-Japan-South Korea Reactionaries Bent On War Moves" and so on.

Koreans in Japan Support Peace Proposals
SK2111103388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1002 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo November 19 (KNS-KCNA)—A central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo on November 19 to support the four principles for the guarantee of peace and comprehensive peace proposals advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Yi Chin-yu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), took the floor.

The four principles and comprehensive peace proposals in which all the peace proposals already put forward by the DPRK are consummated and put into a concrete

form in conformity with the obtaining situation are new peace initiatives of great importance in guaranteeing peace and creating preconditions for the peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, Yi Chin-yu said.

He recalled that the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the DPRK confirmed as immovable principles the three principles of national reunification agreed upon by the North and the South and publicly recognised by the world and called for making 1995 when the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the country falls, a year of the accomplishment of the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation, considering it as the most correct way of realising reunification to resolve this problem by means of founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo. He expressed full support to this in the name of the 700,000 Korean residents in Japan.

He extended ardent support and encouragement to the South Korean people in their just struggle for independence, democracy and reunification and strongly demanded that the United States stop at once encouraging the South Korean military dictatorship "regime" rejected by the people and accede without delay to the tripartite talks proposed by the DPRK, and the present South Korean rulers respond immediately to the high-level political and military talks proposed by the DPRK, instead of taking the road of national division and fascism.

He also strongly demanded that the Japanese authorities renounce their hostile policy toward the DPRK and promptly stop joining in the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The meeting was addressed by Yoshinori Yasui, chairman of the Special Measure Committee on the Korean Question of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the house of representatives, Yoichi Yamada, director of the international affairs department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, and military writer Ayazo Kubo, representative member of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The speakers were unanimous in stressing that the four principles for the guarantee of peace and the comprehensive peace proposals put forward by the DPRK were realistic ones for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification and expressed full support to them.

They strongly demanded that the Japanese Government effect a switchover in its hostile policy toward the DPRK and give up its obstructive acts against the reunification of Korea at once.

The meeting was attended by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and other Chongnyon functionaries and Korean residents in Japan.

Rallies in Japan Support Reunification
SK2111103788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1011 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo November 19 (KMS-KCNA)—Solidarity rallies were held across Japan to support the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The sixth general meeting of the Matsumoto City People's Council supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Matsumoto, Nagano Prefecture, on November 9.

Speeches were made there.

On November 8, the third general meeting of the Japan-Korea Suwa County People's Council supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Suwa, Nagano Prefecture.

It was attended by over 100 Japanese and Koreans.

Earlier, the 33rd regular meeting of the Kenhoku Regional Council of Trade Unions held in Miyazaki Prefecture on November 5 adopted a resolution calling for the rectification of the Korean policy of the government and supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Malagasy Leader Supports Korean Reunification
SK2311152188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1517 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—The Malagasy Government and people have always extended sincere and active support and encouragement to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, said Armand Ramambazafy, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and general secretary of the Ministry of Information, Ideological Animation and Cooperativization. He was addressing a press conference back home from the 4th World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Vienna.

We will in the future, too, extend invariable support and encouragement to the struggle to realize Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and join efforts with the Korean people for the materialisation of the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, he said.

The recent world conference for Korea's reunification marked an important milestone in intensifying the movement for peace and peaceful reunification of Korea on the global scale, he noted.

Yang Hyong-sop Greets Egyptian Assembly Speaker
SK2411043688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0426 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)—Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Dr. Rifaat Mahgoub, speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The message warmly congratulated him on his reelection as speaker of the People's Assembly of Egypt and sincerely wished him great success in his responsible work and good health.

Trade Agreement With Peru Signed in Lima
SK2411044188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0430 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)—An agreement on promoting trade between the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the DPRK and the Trade Committee of Peru was signed in Lima on November 16.

It was signed by head of the Korean Government delegation Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the External Economy Commission and minister of foreign trade, and by Enrique Cornes Ramiris, chairman of the Trade Committee of Peru.

Kim Il-song Sends Message to Suriname's President
SK241105388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1034 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings on November 24 to President Ramsewak Shankar on the 13th anniversary of the independence of Suriname.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will further develop on the principles of independence, friendship and non-alignment, the message sincerely wishes the Suriname president and his people greater success in the work for the prosperity of the country.

Kim Il-song Sends Message to Finnish President
SK241110288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1036 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on November 24 sent a message of greetings to President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland on his 65th birthday.

The message wishes the president great success in his work for the prosperity of the country and good health and happiness.

Delegations Leave for Greece, Portugal, Uruguay
SK2411111288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1037 GMT 24 Nov 88

["Visits"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hyon Chum-kuk, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, left here today to attend the functions of the 70th founding anniversary of the Communist Party of Greece.

Also leaving today were a WPK delegation led by Kang Sok-sung, director of the Party History Institute of the WPK Central Committee, to attend the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Portugal, a WPK delegation headed by Yi Yong-pok, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, to attend the Congress of the Communist Party of Uruguay, a DPRK Government trade delegation led by Song Hui-chol, vice-minister of foreign trade, to visit Poland, a DPRK government scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Yo Song-kyun, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology to visit Poland, a delegation of the DPRK Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee led by its Vice-Chairman Chong Ha-chol to visit the German Democratic Republic and Poland and a delegation of the DPRK General Bureau of Publication led by its Vice-Director Chon Kun-song to visit Poland.

WPK Holds Talks With Ireland's Workers Party
SK251104488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0430 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA)—Talks were held at the building of the Workers' Party of Ireland [WPI] on November 19 between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the WPI.

Present at the talks on our side were members of the WPK delegation headed by Kim Yong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and on the opposite side were Proinsias de Rossa, president, and Sean Garland, general secretary of the WPI, the vice-presidents of the WPI and other officials concerned.

The president of the WPI expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the relations between the WPI and the WPK.

Stressing that Korea must be reunified without fail, he expressed full support and solidarity for the reasonable proposals of the WPK and its efforts for their realisation.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

GDR's Honecker Meets Choe Yong-hae-Led Group
SK2511044888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0436 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA)—Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on November 24 met with the delegation of the Korean preparatory committee headed by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, who attended the third meeting of the international preparatory committee for the festival.

It is a very happy event that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students will be held in Pyongyang, a beautiful city, to demonstrate the united strength of the world youth, he said, and stressed: The Pyongyang festival will contribute to further developing the movement of the world youth and students in accordance with the idea of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

He stated that the Free German Youth (FDJ) and the entire German youths will in the future strive actively to make a greater contribution to the preparations for the Pyongyang festival.

Afghan Foreign Minister Greets Kim Yong-nam
SK2511101988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1014 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA)—The Republic of Afghanistan which has always stood behind the efforts of the fraternal Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula supports the four principles for the guarantee of peace laid down at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the DPRK on November 7, said Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil in his solidarity message addressed to Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

The message expresses support of the Afghan Government and people to the constructive measures and wise proposals of the DPRK which are conducive to the relaxation of tensions and to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

It manifests the belief that the Korean people will eliminate obstacles and defend peace through talks.

Kim Il-song Receives Ethiopian Delegation
SK2511104088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1033 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received today the Ethiopian Government economic delegation headed by Yoseph Muleta, minister of state farms development, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Chairman of the External Economy Commission and Minister of Foreign Trade Kim Tal-hyon, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Korean Ambassador E.P. to Ethiopia Sok Tae-uk.

Also present was Ethiopian Ambassador E.P. to Korea Fisseha Geda.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by the guests.

Kim Chong-il Views Chuche-Based Acrobatics
SK2411102088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1008 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il saw a circus performance given by graduates of the fourth term of the Pyongyang Acrobatic School on November 21 and expressed deep satisfaction.

He highly praised the graduates who faultlessly performed acrobatic pieces requiring high skill and art such as "Playing With Rope," "Riding on Unicycles," "Circular Flying," "Balancing on the Swing" and "Horse-Riding Warriors" and set forth important tasks for training acrobatic reserves in a far-sighted way and further developing the acrobatic art of the country.

The Pyongyang Circus School has successfully trained in four terms many promising acrobats of new generation who are firmly armed with the chuche-based theory of acrobatic art and possessed of high artistic skill.

Five of them are people's or merited artistes, while more than 30 are acrobatic aces of world's level.

Among the graduates from the acrobatic school are those who won world titles twice and carried away gold medals at the world circus championships and who won top prizes and trophy cups of the international modern magic festival in straight succession.

The acrobatic school is now working out a detailed plan to train acrobats in a far-sighted way in order to implement the programmatic tasks given by Comrade Kim Chong-il recently and, at the same time, it is making energetic efforts to bring up acrobats of world's level possessed of rare skill in various acrobatic pieces including underwater acrobatics, stunts on ice and animal acrobatics.

Kang Hui-won Attends Pyongyang School Meeting
SK2311050088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0444 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—A meeting was held in Pyongyang on November 22 to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of Pyongyang University of Physical Education, a combined centre of training sports personnel.

Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, conveyed a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the teachers and students of the university.

The message noted that the university has made a great contribution to the development of physical culture and sports by bringing up a large number of sports personnel who are politically and ideologically sound and prepared scientifically and theoretically, technically and practically through the implementation of "theses on socialist education", the great communistic programme of education, and the party's sports policy. It also pointed out that the university has played an important role in developing sports science and technique and demonstrating the honor of chuche Korea and the resourcefulness of the nation by energetically carrying out the work of training sports personnel in close combination with researches into sports science.

Yun Tae-yun, president of the university, made a report.

He said that the great leader President Kim Il-song, with a deep insight into the importance of the work of training sports personnel in developing sports of the country, founded Pyongyang University of Physical Education on September 1, 1958, and has clearly indicated the road to be followed by it in each period and at each stage of the developing revolution.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, always with deep interest in sports work, showed the direction and ways of strengthening the training of sports personnel in conformity with the developing reality, has consolidated the material and technical foundation of the university and constantly shown loving care to the teachers and students, the reporter stressed.

A letter of pledge was adopted.

Chuche Idea Being Disseminated Worldwide
SK2311151788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1504 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—Today the progressive people are marching forward dynamically along the road indicated by the chuche idea, establishing

institutes and organs and issuing publications named *chuche* everywhere in the world and widely holding seminars on the *chuche* idea and studying it broadly.

More than 650 *chuche* idea study groups and organs have been formed and are active in more than 80 countries. They include the group for the study of the works of Comrade Kim Il-song, which was the first to be formed in Mali, Africa, in 1969, and the international institute of the *chuche* idea founded in Tokyo whose main task is to study and disseminate the *chuche* idea among the world's progressive people, and the Asian regional institute of the *chuche* idea, the Latin American institute of the *chuche* idea, *chuche* philosophy study groups, *chuche* idea study committees, *chuche* idea study centres, *chuche* idea studying groups and cultural councils for the study of the *chuche* idea.

Embraced in them are men of political and public circles, professors, doctors, workers, peasants, soldiers, students and other people of broad strata of many countries of the world. They are briskly conducting study and dissemination of the *chuche* idea in various forms and way including seminar, lecture, round-table talks and readers meeting on works.

The first seminar on the *chuche* idea was held in the capital of Lebanon in the early 1970's. The attendants of the seminar laid stress on the essence and content of the *chuche* idea and its historical significance and highly praised it, saying: "The *chuche* idea is the great idea which declared the end of imperialism in the 20th century" whereas "Communist Manifesto" declared the end of capitalism in the 19th century." Since then, seminars on the subjects let us study the *chuche* idea, the *chuche* idea is the great guiding idea leading the people in our era to victory, the *chuche* idea and building of a new society, the *chuche* idea and building of an independent national economy, the *chuche* idea and the agricultural question, the *chuche* idea and the Non-aligned Movement, the *chuche* idea and education and the *chuche* idea and self-reliance have been widely held in various countries and regions of the world.

As soon as "on the *chuche* idea," "the Workers' Party of Korea is a *chuche*-type revolutionary party which inherited the glorious tradition of the diu" and "let us advance under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the *chuche* idea", works of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, were published, seminars on these works were held worldwide.

And publications and books titled "Study of the *Chuche* Idea," "Era of *Chuche*," "Outline of the *Chuche* Idea," "The *Chuche* Idea," "Education of *Chuche*," "The Land of *Chuche*" and "Korea of *Chuche*" have been brought out to be avidly read by many people. The "*chuche* bookstore" in India is always crowded with *chuche* idea followers who come to obtain works of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The society for the study of the *chuche* methods of farming in Guinea, the group for the study of the *chuche* methods of farming in Sierra Leone and the *chuche* experimental farm in Ghana are deeply studying and introducing the *chuche* method of farming created by President Kim Il-song and thus achieving a leaping progress in agricultural production.

NODONG SINMUN Urges Increased Vigilance
SK1611031088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2117 GMT 10 Nov 88

[NODONG SINMUN 11 November editorial: "Let Us Further Strengthen the Work of Class Indoctrination for the Party Members and Working People"]

[Text] Today our party and the people have the historical task of vigorously accelerating the socialist and communist cause, upholding the historic report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the report meeting commemorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic. The prevailing situation and the task set for us demand that we intensify the work of class indoctrination more than ever before.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: To dependably defend our revolution and to victoriously advance socialist and communist construction, we should further intensify the revolution indoctrination and class indoctrination.

The work of class indoctrination is an important form of *chuche* indoctrination to strengthen the subject of the revolution. We should intensify class indoctrination so that we can strengthen the subject of the revolution by enhancing the leadership role of the working class and vigorously pushing ahead with the revolution and construction with the might of the subject of the revolution.

Intensifying class indoctrination is an important demand for crushing the obstructive maneuvers of the imperialists and all types of class enemies and for accelerating socialist and communist construction. The imperialists and the class enemies maneuver more cunningly and viciously as the revolution progresses. Therefore, we should intensify class indoctrination for the party members and the working people so that they can correctly distinguish between us and the enemy, resolutely adhere to the revolutionary position of the working class in the revolution and construction, and firmly defend and adhere to the socialist and communist cause.

To intensify the work of class indoctrination is an important demand so that the functionaries and the working people can effect a continuous upsurge in socialist construction with high revolution-mindedness and militant power. We should conduct class indoctrination well to make the success of the 200-day campaign continue into a 2,000-day campaign and a 20,000-day campaign.

In our country today, the new generation, which has never experienced the trials of class struggle, forms the main force of the revolution. Under the condition where the revolution has advanced far and the generations are changing, we should intensify the work of class indoctrination so that we can firmly inherit the revolution generation to generation and can advance continuously upholding the banner of the revolution.

Moreover, under the condition where we are engaged in the revolution face to face with the class enemies, including the U.S. imperialists, who are occupying South Korea, and their stooges, we should place major emphasis on class indoctrination. The way to make all the party members, working people, and the new generation continue the march of the revolution to the end without being shaken in the face of any trials, is to continuously intensify class indoctrination for them.

As long as the revolution continues and as long as imperialism remains on the earth, we cannot stop the work of class indoctrination even for a moment. To intensify class indoctrination is our party's consistent policy. The banner of the revolution has been resolutely upheld and socialist construction has been victoriously advanced without the slightest swerving despite the complicated situation and the vicious maneuvers of the imperialists and class enemies because our party has consistently adhered to class indoctrination. As we did in the past, we should firmly adhere to the party's policy on intensifying class indoctrination and continue to push ahead vigorously with this work in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation and the development of our revolution.

Class indoctrination should be conducted based on the basic principle of the *chuche* idea for its intensification.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted:

We should settle the question of class consciousness and the question of socialist patriotism all based on the basic principle of the *chuche* idea.

Class indoctrination is a part of the ideological indoctrination to arm the people with the *chuche* idea, the unitary ideology of our party.

Only when class indoctrination is carried out based on the basic principle of the *chuche* idea, can the party members and working people be made to continue to struggle to fulfill the historic mission of the working class to achieve the complete independence of the working people.

The party organizations should see to it that the party members and working people possess a revolutionary spirit to continue to carry out the cause of the working class by taking the *chuche* idea as their faith and protecting and defending it under all circumstances.

In particular, all functionaries and working people should be made to think and act only according to the intent of our party, which advances under the revolutionary banner of the working class. By doing so, class indoctrination should be made to actively contribute to systematically and ideologically strengthening the ranks of our revolution and enhancing the *chuche*-oriented role of the revolution.

All party members and working people should possess a firm working class view and a revolutionary outlook on the world. This is an important demand in class indoctrination.

The revolutionary outlook on the world is an important trait of true communist revolutionaries. Only by possessing the revolutionary outlook on the world, can the people view and judge things according to the stand of the working class under all difficult and complicated circumstances and struggle unyieldingly with faith in the correctness of the revolutionary cause and in victory.

The revolutionary outlook on the world, which our party members and working people should possess, is a *chuche*-oriented revolutionary view. By establishing a *chuche*-oriented revolutionary view, all party members and working people should uphold the party and leader with a firm faith and should think and act only according to the ideology and will of our party.

In particular, they should deeply study the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's work "On Firmly Establishing the *Chuche*-Oriented Revolutionary Outlook" and should make it their flesh and blood.

In doing so, they should firmly prepare themselves as true *chuche*-type revolutionaries with a firm *chuche*-oriented revolutionary view.

The party members and working people should be made to fully realize the aggressive nature of the imperialists and intransigently struggle against them. This is an important task of class indoctrination.

The aggressive and plundering nature of the imperialists never changes, regardless of the passage of time.

Therefore, no illusion should be harbored about the imperialists.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught, today, the imperialists are atrociously scheming with nuclear weapons on the one hand and with moneybags on the other.

The party organizations should educate the party members and working people so that they will counter the double tactics of the imperialists and their aggressive maneuvers with high vigilance and so that they keenly grasp and thoroughly smash their wicked schemes.

At the same time, the party organizations should see to it that the masses remember the exploitation and oppression they suffered in the past, and fully realize the exploiting nature of the landlords and capitalists.

In particular, the new generations should be made to know about the aggressive atrocities which the U.S. and Japanese imperialists committed in Korea in the past and about the viciousness of the exploiting class.

In so doing, they should be made to boundlessly hate imperialism and the exploitative system and resolutely struggle against them.

The class consciousness of the working class is a spirit of loving one's own system and fatherland. We should take due pride for the revolutionary gains which we have won through the blood-stained struggle and should endlessly cherish and develop them.

Our party members and working people, with a high sense of class self-respect and superiority, should boundlessly despise the exploiting class and should harbor no illusions about what the capitalists have accomplished.

The party organizations should make the party members and working people fully realize the superiority and invincible vitality of the socialist system of our country so that they will resolutely protect and defend them from the encroachment of all enemies.

In deepening class indoctrination, it is also important to properly conduct education to prevent the infiltration of the wrong ideas which have no relation to the ideology of the working class.

The party organizations should place great emphasis on education to prevent any infiltration of the rotten life styles and ideological poisons spread by the imperialists.

Meanwhile, it is important to substantially conduct class indoctrination in various forms and methods. To this end, in particular, the class indoctrination through the revolutionary opera "Flower Girl" should be properly conducted.

The revolutionary opera "Flower Girl" is a living textbook which elucidates the truth of the revolution and enhances the class consciousness of the party members, working people, and new generations.

The party organizations should actively conduct ideological indoctrination by placing emphasis on making the party members and working people learn the truth of the class struggle through the revolutionary opera "Flower Girl" and thus hate the exploiting class and system and struggle against them.

All party organizations should uphold the intent of the party to further intensify class indoctrination and to thoroughly put it into our revolutionary practice.

Editorial Views Party Role in Economic Management
SK1611041188 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 2120 GMT 13 Nov 88

[NODONG SINMUN 14 November editorial: "Let Us Carry Out Socialist Economic Guidance and Management in a More Substantive Manner"]

[Text] In his historic report at the report meeting to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song scientifically elucidated the fundamental principles of the guidance and management of a socialist economy based on his scientific insight into the fundamental characteristics, realistic demands, and the inevitability of the development of socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To correctly combine political guidance, economic and technological guidance, the unified guidance of the state, the creativity of each unit, democracy and the monolithic direction, political and moral incentives and material incentives is the fundamental principle maintained by our party in the guidance and management of a socialist economy.

The scientific elucidation of the principles to be maintained in socialist economic management is one of the very important problems in socialist and communist construction. To build a communist society, which is the ideal of mankind, we should occupy the material fortress as well as the ideological fortress, and occupying the material fortress can be realized only when we vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction.

To accelerate socialist economic construction, we should correctly put forth and thoroughly implement the principles of its guidance and management. Because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has established the chuche economic management system, including the Taean work system which embodies the fundamental principles of socialist economic management, we have always been able to traverse the victorious road in socialist construction.

The fundamental principles elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic report clearly set forth the ways to manage and operate the large-scale socialist economy most scientifically and and reasonably in conformity with the nature and the transitional characteristics of socialist society by highly evoking the

creativity of the individual managerial activity units and the revolutionary zeal and creative activity of the producing masses through realizing the unified centralized guidance of the party and the state.

Because the fundamental principles of socialist economic guidance and management, which are based on the great *chuche* idea, have been put forth, we have been able to better implement the *chuche* economic management system, including the Taseon work system, to firmly adhere to the socialist principle, and to accelerate socialist and communist construction more vigorously.

The fundamental principles of socialist economic guidance and management demand that we correctly combine political guidance and economic and technological guidance. The state's economic organizations and the plants and enterprises should efficiently carry out economic and technological guidance under the party's political guidance to firmly ensure the party's leadership in economic management, to arouse the masses with intensive political work, and to scientifically and technologically manage the economy based on the objective economic laws and precise economic plan.

We should correctly combine the state's unified and planned guidance and the individual units' creativity in conformity with the fundamental principles of socialist economic guidance and management to achieve rapid development in the socialist economy.

The State Administration Council and other economic guidance organizations of the state should intensify their function as economic organizers, and the economic guidance organizations of various levels and plants and enterprises should highly exert creativity and thoroughly mobilize and utilize the reserves and potentials under the state's unified and planned guidance.

Correctly combining democracy and the monolithic direction is one of the fundamental principles of socialist economic guidance and management. All the sectors and units of the people's economy should carry out the monolithic direction well on the basis of ensuring democracy in economic management so that they can do away with bureaucracy and subjectivity, mobilize the masses' wisdom and creativity to the utmost, and firmly ensure the uniformity of managerial activity.

It is important to correctly combine political and moral incentives and material incentives in conformity with the political and moral demands cherished by men. All units of managerial activity, including plants and enterprises, should correctly combine political and moral incentives with material incentives, giving greater emphasis on the former, in conformity with reality, so that they can arouse the wisdom and creative activity of the producing masses and successfully solve all the problems arising in production and management.

It is important in substantively carrying out socialist economic guidance and management to have the ideological resolve to make these principles that have been put forth one's firm belief and unconditionally implement them.

No matter how excellent the economic management principles we have may be, if the guiding functionaries, who must take charge of them and directly execute them do not positively implement them with high ideological resolve, they cannot demonstrate their vitality. The guiding functionaries of the economic organizations of various levels and plants and enterprises should clearly know that the fundamental principles of socialist economic guidance and management are the most superior principles of economic management that comprehensively embrace the fundamental demands and guidelines that should be adhered to in carrying out economic organizational work and the managerial activity of enterprises in a planned and reasonable manner. The guiding functionaries must work hard to implement the principles with high revolutionary zeal.

For this purpose, the guiding functionaries should deeply grasp not only the contents of the fundamental principles of socialist economic guidance and management but also their originality, justness, and truthfulness, and make them their own idea. By so doing they can adhere to our *chuche* economic management system no matter what trials they may encounter and accelerate socialist economic construction without swerving.

Without the consistent and active efforts of the economic guiding functionaries, we will not be able to successfully implement the fundamental principles of socialist economic guidance and management. The economic guiding functionaries are the masters who should embody the fundamental principles of socialist economic guidance and management directly in practice. All the economic guiding functionaries should take pride and self-respect in having the most superior principles of economic guidance and management, and thoroughly embody them in all aspects of economic management from planning to practical production and the work of appraising the results of labor.

Practicing economic management is complex work. The economic guiding functionaries should study how to embody the fundamental principles of socialist economic guidance and management in practice, and after finding out the methods suitable to reality, they should implement them.

The basic principles of socialist economic guidance and management demand that functionaries work in conformity with realities with a broad range of knowledge on economic management.

All economic guidance functionaries should have a thoroughgoing understanding of chuche-oriented economic management theory, the method, and the objective economic rule of our party, the independent accounting system, the method of utilizing economic space, and the factors acting on production. Based on this, they should correctly conduct economic calculation [kyongjechok tasan] and should manage and operate the economy in a scientific and technical manner.

It is important to implement the basic principles of socialist economic guidance and management in a unified manner. Most of the basic principles of socialist economic guidance and management not only have their own characteristic natures but also are closely linked with one another. Therefore, it is required that these principles be implemented in a unified and joint manner.

Party organizations and guidance functionaries in this domain should comprehensively grasp the basic principles of socialist economic guidance and management and correctly combine such principles. Thus, they should fully demonstrate the superiority and vitality of these principles.

Enabling the production masses to make the basic principles of socialist economic guidance and management their own knowledge is an important demand for the successful implementation of these principles.

The socialist economy is a planned economy which is being managed and operated by the popular masses, the masters of the economy. Only when the production masses deeply understand the basic principles, which have recently been elucidated, and make them second nature, can they demonstrate their voluntary zeal and can this zeal be thoroughly embodied in reality.

Party organizations and functionaries in all economic guidance organizations, plants, and enterprises should broadly explain to the production masses the basic principles of socialist economic guidance and management put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic report at the report meeting congratulating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic and the justness and vitality of these principles. Thus, they should vigorously inspire the production masses to the struggle to implement them.

The chuche-oriented economic management system is a most superior economic management system which comprehensively embodies the basic principles of socialist economic management.

All party organizations and guidance functionaries in all domains of national economy should more excellently carry out the Taean work system and vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction by thoroughly and practically implementing the basic principles of socialist economic guidance and management.

VNS Editorial Examines New Policies in South
SK1711115088 (Clandestine) Voice of National
Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
28 Oct 88

[VNS Editorial Department special article: "The Present Situation and the Path for People To Follow"]

[Text] The traitorous No Tae-u group, which doggedly hosted a splittist Olympiad despite such strong opposition by our fellow countrymen and masses, has now launched another round of reactionary offensive in this land by taking advantage of the Olympics.

As commented by the fair-minded world opinion, the Seoul Olympics was a splittist Olympiad that has paved the way for fabricating two Koreas; it was a war Olympiad that has created an extremely tense situation on the Korean peninsula; it was a fascist Olympiad that has resulted in creating a suppressive whirlwind against the democratic, patriotic forces; and it was an Olympiad that forced the common masses to shed more tears and to suffer more from plunderings.

This notwithstanding, Chongwadae distorted facts and beautified the unilateral Seoul Olympics as a turning point for national reunification, a festival of peace and harmony, an arrival of a new era for national takeoff, and an opportunity for South Korea to join the ranks of advanced countries and is now running down the path toward the permanent division of the nation and toward a society governed by fascism by using the Olympics as a stepping stone.

Traitor No Tae-u's speech at the UN General Assembly on 8 November and his speech on state affairs on 4 October were antinational, antidemocratic, and anti-masses declarations which laid bare his wicked intentions to earnestly push through a policy aimed at perpetuating national division and at turning society into one governed by fascism.

In reality, the traitorous No Tae-u ring, grinding out such flowery words as national reunification or realization of democracy is now engaged more frantically than ever in the fabrication of two Koreas and fascist suppression. As a result, new obstacles are being laid before our masses who are struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification.

What should our masses do under such circumstances? First, our masses should make an epoch for national reunification after smashing the maneuvers of the splittist forces within and without to fabricate two Koreas. These maneuvers have reached a very grave stage.

After having paved the way for perpetuating national division through the unilateral hosting of the Seoul Olympics, traitor No Tae-u is now trying desperately to create an international environment favorable to fabricating two Koreas by handing out, at the instigation of

the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, such splittist proposals as entry into the United Nations, cross-recognition, the northward policy, and six-party talks in the international arena, including the United Nations.

The proposals put forth by the No Tae-u ring—entry into the United Nations, cross-recognition, the northward policy, and six-nation council for peace in Northeast Asia—are essentially criminal proposals for perpetuating national division designed to have two Koreas recognized as legal and formally accepted, in whatever flowery words they may be wrapped.

This notwithstanding, the splittists within and without are now beautifying and advertising them as reasonable proposals for preserving peace on the Korean peninsula and for promoting reunification, not for paving the way for division, and as proposals for opening a new era of reunification and prosperity.

At the same time, under the pretext of improving relations with the communist bloc, the No Tae-u ring is now trying hard to flirt with the socialist countries, using dollars supplied by his U.S. masters, to get them to become involved in a plot to fabricate two Koreas.

The West have now taken part in the No Tae-u ring's maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas according to a scenario provided by the White House and [word indistinct] countries in the East are being used as a tool for the maneuvers.

Because of this, our homogeneous people, who have displayed their long history of 5,000 years, are at the doorstep of having to live in permanent division. At this grave moment when we have to choose between permanent division and reunification, how can anyone who genuinely loves the country and people and who thirsts for reunification remain a spectator to the crisis facing the country which is at work to perpetuate division?

Frustrating the maneuvers of the splittists within and without to fabricate two Koreas is a call of national history and a supreme order of the times.

The patriotic masses of all walks of life should rise up indignantly in a powerful struggle to smash the maneuvers of the national splittist forces which are determined to keep the nation divided forever.

The northward policy and the entry into the United Nations touted by the No Tae-u ring seek to achieve cross-recognition and are a trap for the fatherland's division into two Koreas.

Our masses should stage a powerful struggle to resolutely smash and crush traitor No Tae-u's maneuvers for the northward policy and permanent national division. At the same time, they should also raise higher their voices of justice against the brazen-faced maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists who, after authoring a scenario to fabricate

two Koreas, have become enthusiastic about carrying it out, and against the Western splittist forces, including Japan. They should also raise voices calling on some communist bloc countries that become blinded by immediate gains and supply water to the imperialist windmill called two Koreas to open their eyes.

At the same time, our masses should stage a vigorous struggle to smash the wicked plot of the No Tae-u ring which is bent on using the venue of dialogue as an instrument for perpetuating division and having the division legally accepted as well as an instrument for realizing security for its stay in power and for perpetuating the American imperialist colonial rule.

Removing the danger of war and easing tension on the Korean peninsula is an indispensable condition for realizing peace and reunification. Because the United States keeps countless number of aggressive troops and nuclear weapons in this land and their colonial mercenary soldiers conduct aggressively provocative maneuvers against the North without interruption, tension on the Korean peninsula is being exacerbated and the danger of war is growing by the hour.

Under such circumstances, without removing the danger of war and easing tension, it is impossible to build an atmosphere of trust between the North and South, nor is it possible to promote reconciliation or unity between the North and South.

Our masses should stage a vigorous struggle to smash the anti-reunification maneuvers of the aggressive U.S. forces and the No Tae-u ring that are leading the situation to the brink of war by intentionally exacerbating tension between the North and South with a view toward perpetuating the national division and to realize various measures designed to ease tension and promote peace on the Korean peninsula and reconciliation and harmony between the North and South, including ones for a peace agreement between Korea and the United States [chomi] and adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South.

Founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK] is the most reasonable and just proposal capable of keeping the nation's division from becoming perpetual and of reunifying the nation based on the united strength of the entire population in conformity with the will and demands of the nation as well as with practical conditions in which different systems exist in the North and South.

All the patriotic masses from all walks of life should rise up indignantly as one in a struggle to found the DCRK, the only way to realize national reunification, and thereby open a new turning point in national reunification.

Our masses should stage a fierce antifascist struggle for democratization to overthrow the No Tae-u military regime and to realize democratic politics. None of No

Tae-u's promises in his 29 June commitment to democratization has been realized; on the contrary, he has been running crazily down the path toward a society governed by fascism in the wake of the unilaterally hosted Seoul Olympics.

The No Tae-u military dictatorial group, which under the pretext of security for the Olympics placed South Korea under a state of emergency without martial decree, kept the opposition parties within the framework of a political truce, and subjected the patriotic and democratic forces struggling in search of independence, democracy, and reunification to full-scale suppression, is now paying lip service to democratic politics in words, but in reality has now launched a suppressive new offensive against the patriotic masses.

By branding the patriotic and democratic forces as left-leaning, procommunist forces and by stressing that he could no longer tolerate the forces that deny the liberal democratic system, the No Tae-u ring openly declared in the 4 October speech on state affairs his intentions to launch a scorched-earth offensive against our patriotic masses who struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

The No Tae-u ring, going so far as to rant and rave that it would not hesitate to revise the Constitution for the defense of the system, has openly made clear its attempt to pull off another coup if a crisis descends upon its rule, while encouraging the right-wing to rise up and mount an all-out offensive against the left-wing force, asking if the right-wing force is dead, and launching a full scorched-earth offensive by mobilizing suppressive force at its disposal.

Because of this, a new era of fascist darkness is approaching this land. How can our masses who have offered their blood of justice on the altar of democratic national salvation in pursuit of freedom and democracy remain a mere spectator to this horrible situation today?

All the democratic and patriotic forces that oppose dictatorship and aspire for democracy should rise up boldly in a struggle to frustrate the traitorous No Tae-u clique's fascist suppressive offensive and to liquidate the military dictatorship.

Unveiling the true picture of the Kwangju incident and punishing the principal culprit still remains a key to the anti-military rule struggle to ruin the No Tae-u military dictatorship and is a first step on the way to putting genuine democracy into practice.

The Kwangju incident, in which thousands of innocent, unarmed people were slaughtered, was a criminal act that can never be condoned even for thousands of years to come. Traitor No Tae-u is chiefly responsible for this crime. It is unquestionable that it is impossible to talk about putting genuine democracy into practice or hope for social justice without unveiling the truth about this

human slaughter, a merciless massacre of the masses who aspired for democracy and reunification, and without punishing those who are chiefly responsible for it, an act that infuriates all the people.

Although traitor No Tae-u publicly promised that he would unveil the truth about the Kwangju incident, not only has he failed to take any substantive measures toward this end, but he has also been standing, visibly or invisibly, in the way of unveiling the truth about it, arguing that doing so would deepen feuds rather than promote reconciliation or that political retribution would be detrimental to democratic development.

Without exception, anyone who genuinely wants to vent the grudge of the souls of people who fell in Kwangju and anyone who hopes for an end to the military rule and for democracy should rise up in a vigorous struggle to thoroughly unveil the truth about the Kwangju incident and to punish those chiefly responsible for it. In this way, they should bring traitor No Tae-u, the culprit chiefly responsible for the massacre in Kwangju, to the court of history and sternly punish him in the name of the fallen patriotic martyrs buried in Mt Mudung and in nameless mountains and rivers across the country and in the name of the entire masses with a strong sense of justice and patriotism as well.

Realizing the unconditional release of all political prisoners and prisoners of conscience is a major task for putting democracy into practice. With the patriots still in prison who are chained because they took the lead in a struggle for national sovereignty and national reunification, it is impossible to conceive of a truly democratic society.

Nevertheless, the No Tae-u ring, publicly stating that it would under no circumstances release the innocent people who are branded as spies or procommunist elements, not only keeps a countless number of political prisoners and prisoners of conscience behind bars, but it also arrests and takes into custody a still larger number of patriots. This is vivid evidence that shows how deceitful are No Tae-u's promises that he would become a president who helps democracy strike firm roots in this country.

Our masses should stage a righteous and just struggle more vigorously than ever to have all the political prisoners and prisoners of conscience languishing behind the fascist hangmen's bars unconditionally released without delay.

The struggle to unveil the causes of violent incidents of various kinds, including the Samchong education camp incident, to investigate the irregularities and wrongdoings committed by the Chon Tu-hwan clan and the Fifth Republic, and to punish criminals is a struggle for drawing an indictment against No Tae-u, Chon Tu-hwan's accomplice, and for ruining him.

With a view toward cloaking the heinous violent crimes and filthy irregularities and frauds he has committed himself, the No Tae-u ring is now laying artificial obstacles to unveiling the truth about his crimes, arguing that the wrongdoings committed under the Fifth Republic are being exaggerated in the process of spreading or that the way of investigation into them has failed to get to the bottom of the affairs, going so far as to undertake such an unscrupulously challenging act as vetoing the demands for further investigation of Chon Tu-hwan and his wife.

Acts like these have laid bare that traitor No Tae-u is a human butcher precisely identical to traitor Chon Tu-hwan and that he is a first-class criminal who has taken part in the wrongdoings committed under the Fifth Republic.

The masses of all walks of life should stage a dogged struggle to expose all of the criminal acts committed by the Chon Tu-hwan clan and his accomplice No Tae-u who have run down the path of grabbing power and amassing wealth through fascist violence that infuriates all the people on earth and through all manner of irregularities and frauds that stuns the entire world and then should bring them to court.

The existing fascist evil laws and vast suppressive institutions are a chair for interrogating criminals that props up the fascist dictatorship. As long as the fascist evil laws and suppressive institutions that obliterate basic human rights remain functional, it is impossible to talk about a democratic society or democratic politics.

Even though it pays lip service to revision of laws and systems that run counter to the spirit of his 29 June declaration, the No Tae-u military regime still keeps in place a large number of evil laws that abuse human rights and the National Security Law, a medieval evil law, and is now expanding the suppressive institutions on a large scale.

Our masses should stage a vigorous struggle to have evil laws of various stripes abolished and dismantle all forms of suppressive institutions such as the Agency of National Security Planning.

At the same time, they create a fierce, hot wind in a struggle to regain all forms of democratic rights, such as freedom of the press and publication and freedom of assembly, demonstration, and strikes. In this way, they should liquidate once and for all the military dictatorship that has trampled underfoot the basic rights of the masses and bring to flower genuine democratic politics in this land which has remained a barren soil for democracy.

Under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, our masses should usher in the first ray of national liberation in this colony. The anti-U.S. struggle for independence is an important task of priority for our people which cannot be delayed or neglected even for a moment.

The United States is the de facto ruler of South Korea, the archvillain responsible for national division, and the midwife who helped the No Tae-u military regime to come into being. There is no question that reunification, the desire we dream of even in our sleep, and the grave obstacles laid to democracy have all been generated by the White House's direct control and intervention.

The United States is a cancerous being to independence, democracy, and reunification. Even the reunification of the country and democratic civil rights can be brought to fruition only through an active anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

All the patriotic masses from all walks of life should stage a struggle to smash the maneuvers of the splittists within and without to fabricate two Koreas and to overthrow the No Tae-u military regime by subjecting it to a struggle to end the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and intervention in a way that causes the anti-U.S. resistance struggle in this land to become fiercer.

For the present, too, they should raise their voices calling for a thorough investigation of the crimes committed by the United States, the archvillain of the great massacre in Kwangju, and for holding it accountable for its crimes.

The Kwangju incident was an unprecedented massacre which was perpetrated under the direct command of the United States; therefore, it should not be buried in history. Our masses should wage the struggle to immediately call in Wickham, former commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, who was the on-the-spot commander of the Kwangju genocide, and Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, for thorough investigations of the truth of the incident and to sternly punish those involved in the genocide in the name of the nation.

Strongly waging the struggle against the brigandish U.S. pressure on South Korea to open its markets for U.S. goods and against the U.S. request for sharing the expenses needed to maintain the U.S. forces in South Korea is another urgent task to revitalize the anti-U.S. struggle. Our masses should wage the struggle against the brigandish U.S. pressure on South Korea to open its markets for U.S. goods and against the U.S. request for sharing the expenses needed to maintain the U.S. forces in South Korea, which will destroy our national industries. In addition, our masses should strongly wage a struggle to revoke the South Korean-U.S. mutual defense agreement, the proceedings of South Korean-U.S. talks, and all other unequal treaties concluded with the United States in order to put an end to the U.S. interference in our internal affairs and to withdraw all nuclear weapons deployed in this land and U.S. forces stationed there.

Unity of the patriotic, democratic forces is a key to victory in the movement for independence, democracy, and reunification. Success in the movement for national salvation depends on unity of the patriotic, democratic forces. Therefore, all patriotic masses from all walks of

life should unite sincerely in the sacred struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification by transcending differences in ideals, religions, party organizations, knowledge, and property.

In particular, opposition politicians and off-stage personages who have sought only their personal and party interests should reflect on themselves and return to the side of the masses and should pool the masses' voices of national salvation. Our struggle is very arduous, but it is just. Therefore, the victory of our struggle is certain.

The political power group which has been driven into a corner is now desperately running wild in the face of the masses' struggle. When our masses struggle vigorously in defiance of suppression and appeasement, victory is always on their side. All patriotic masses from all walks of life should rise up vigorously and wage the just struggle to liquidate the colonial and fascist rule in this land and to put an end to the history of national division so that they should bring about the dawn of independence, democracy, and reunification.

South Korea

No Tae-u To Seek Amnesty for Chon in Statement
SK2511024888 Seoul YONHAP in English
0238 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u will announce a special statement Friday evening or Saturday morning expressing his willingness to grant a political pardon to his predecessor Chon Tu-hwan, a source close to the president said.

No, in the statement to be televised nationwide, is expected to make an appeal to the nation to allow the former president to be pardoned, stressing that any further action against Chon could amount to political retaliation as Chon has already offered an apology for his misdeeds, surrendered his wealth and gone into rural exile as atonement, the source said.

No will also express his view that any legal action against the former head of state for his misdeeds during his rule cannot help promote the nation's democracy.

The president will also disclose comprehensive reform measures for promoting democracy as follow-up steps to Chon's apology statement and self-imposed seclusion, the source said.

No is expected to stress that Chon was responsible for misdeeds during his Fifth Republic but that the nation's president should take responsibility to heal the scars stemming from the misdeeds and compensate victims and bereaved families, the source said.

Accordingly, No's announcement will include steps to compensate victims of the incidents which occurred during the past administration, including the Kwangju

civil uprising, the Samchong re-education program, the forced dismissal of journalists and a massive purge of public officials, the source said.

Regarding the controversy surrounding political funds, no will pledge to institutionalize the impartial raising and spending of political funds while pointing out that the opposition's request for a thorough investigation into the political funds would trigger undesirable consequences for domestic politics, the source said.

The president, according to the source, will also reveal his plans to reorganize of the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

The reshuffle will focus on the dismissal of high-ranking officials appointed by Chon or who were regarded as loyalists to the former president, sending a strong signal that no would begin a purge of Chon associates, political analysts said.

Meanwhile, the president told the ruling party Thursday that he believes a national consensus exists for reaching a political settlement on the issue of the former president.

No, in an address at Chongwadae (the presidential residence) during a meeting with members of the DJP's Central Executive Committee, reiterated that he will push for plans to renew the image of the government and the ruling party and to adopt democratic reform measures which he said will be a "grand march" forward toward innovation in state affairs.

He also stressed, in what the analysts said will be a prelude to the possible shake-up of the ruling camp leadership lineup, that officials in the government and the ruling party need basic change in their recognition for the creation of a new history.

Plans To Make Special Statement
SK2511053688 Seoul YONHAP in English
0530 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u will announce a special statement Saturday morning appealing to the nation to forgive former President Chon Tu-hwan for his misdeeds and declaring his strong will to push for democratic reforms in his government, a presidential aide said Friday.

The presidential statement will be televised live nationwide from Chongwadae (the presidential residence) beginning at 9:30 a.m., the aide said.

The president is expected to express his willingness to grant a political pardon to his predecessor, who moved from Seoul into rural seclusion as atonement for alleged irregularities, on grounds that any legal action against the former chief executive could be seen as political retaliation.

No is likely to stress that the Chon case should be settled politically at an early date for the promotion of democracy and political development.

No is also expected to reveal his plan to adopt comprehensive reform measures and conduct a sweeping reshuffle of the cabinet and the ruling party leadership, the aide said.

'Sweeping Reshuffle' Expected

SK2511071588 Seoul YONHAP in English
0704 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u is expected to conduct a sweeping reshuffle of the cabinet and leadership of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) in early December, possibly Dec. 3, a ruling party source said Friday.

The shake-up will affect a wide range of officials, including most cabinet ministers, the DJP chairman and other key party functionaries, and probably National Assembly office holders, the source said.

It will take place in early December, immediately after the budget bill for fiscal year 1989 is passed by the National Assembly on Dec. 2, the source said.

No, in the projected reshuffle of the cabinet and ruling party which will mark his first major shake-up of the ruling camp since his inauguration in February, is expected to dismiss all ministers appointed by former President Chon Tu-hwan in a crucial move to sever links with the Fifth Republic and eradicate "personnel legacies" of the scandal-plagued past administration.

Seven cabinet members, including Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, Home Minister Yi Chun-ku, Finance Minister Sakong Il and Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang are holdovers from the Chon administration.

The source said Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae, deputy Prime Minister Na Ung-pae and Agency for National Security Planning Director Pae Myong-in will possibly be retained but other cabinet members will be subject to the reorganization.

DJP Chairman Yun Kil-chung may be replaced, along with other key officeholders of the DJP, the source said.

Among the favorites for the DJP chairmanship, the no. two post in the ruling party hierarchy after President No who concurrently heads the DJP, are Pak Chun-kyu, seven-term lawmaker and chief of South Korea's delegates to the inter-Korean parliamentary talks, Kang Yong-hun, former ambassador to Great Britain, and Chong Ho-yong, former Army chief of staff and former defense minister, the source said.

The source said No's sweeping reshuffle of the ruling camp will affect the leadership of the National Assembly, including some chairmen of the Assembly standing committees, the lineup of the presidential secretariat and probably key military posts.

A major shake-up of the military leadership took place shortly before Chon's retirement in February from the presidency.

The source acknowledged that no seems to have some difficulty in selecting new cabinet members who, the president hopes, will project a fresh image and a strong determination to carry out democratic reforms.

No is expected to appoint as many DJP lawmakers as possible to cabinet posts in a bid to help the DJP take the initiative in political and state affairs, the source said.

The president has sought advice from national leaders, including Stephan Cardinal Kim Su-hwan on Thursday, before taking follow-up measures to the Nov. 23 statement by Chon in which the former president apologized for corruption and irregularities perpetrated during his administration.

No Meets Cardinal Kim To Discuss Politics

SK2511011688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 25 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u and Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan exchanged views on political developments since ex-President Chon Tu-hwan's open apology during a meeting over luncheon at Chongwadae yesterday.

They also discussed the follow-up measures to be taken by No for an early settlement of Chon's problems and others for political stability.

No will meet with former President Choe Kyu-ha to discuss the same matters over luncheon at Chongwadae today.

The president also invited former Prime Ministers Sin Hyon-hwak and Kim Sang-hyop and other prominent figures to a Chongwadae dinner today.

They include Choe Sok-chae, chairman of MBC, So Yong-hun, president of KBS, Rev. Kang Won-yong and Yang Ho-min, an editorial writer.

Dailies Note Chon Tu-hwan's Apology

SK2511092688 [Editorial Report] All Seoul Korean-vernacular dailies on 23 and 24 November carry editorials on former President Chon Tu-hwan's statement of apology issued on 23 November in connection with the misdeeds and wrongdoings under his rule.

CHUNGANG ILBO on 23 November carries an 800-word editorial on Chon's statement entitled: "A Political Tragedy and an Individual Tragedy." Defining the statement not only as a tragedy of our political history, but also as the tragedy of an individual person, the editorial emphasizes the need to not repeat such a tragedy in the future, saying: "It is extremely natural, though belated, that former President Chon Tu-hwan admitted his misdeeds and wrongdoings and left them to the people's justice. However, in order not to repeat Mr Chon's tragedy and the tragedy of our political history, it is important to eliminate and liquidate beforehand the circumstantial elements and factors that would create such a tragedy in the future." Saying that it is difficult to see that Chon's statement of apology will completely alleviate or pacify the people's anger about the irregularities of the Fifth Republic, the editorial stresses the need to thoroughly reveal the irregularities by "pooling the people's wisdom in resolving today's problem from now on".

KYONGHYANG SINMUN on 23 November carries an 800-word editorial entitled: "Mr Chon's Political Tragedy." Saying that Chon's apology is a matter of course and a necessary procedure for him to take, the editorial says: "Frankly speaking, his statement of apology was somewhat belated. He should have made a rapid and humble apology before the people and history before the people's anger at the wrongdoings and irregularities of the Fifth Republic had mounted." The editorial continues: "Mr Chon's apology is nothing but an expression of his reflection on the people's anger and his pledge to make a new start. He should seclude himself from the political arena permanently." In conclusion, the editorial stresses the need to eliminate Chon's followers in the government and the ruling party, saying that doing so is "an inevitable requirement for the smooth achievement of democratization."

CHOSON ILBO on 24 November carries a 700-word editorial entitled: "Mr Chon Tu-hwan's Returning With Empty Hand." Defining Chon's statement of apology as his "unconditional surrender before the people" and stressing the need for the present government and the ruling party to rapidly liquidate the controversial irregularities perpetrated under Chon's rule, the editorial says: "We call for the government to thoroughly reveal and liquidate the mistakes committed by Mr Chon. However, we are opposed to the assertion which calls for arresting him for legal punishment." The editorial also urges the No Tae-u government to undertake an epochal reformation in the social and political fields which can be acceptable to all the people so that it can show the people its determination to liquidate the irregularities of the Fifth Republic. Along with this, the editorial also urges the opposition camp to contribute actively to establishing political stability and social order by displaying a sense of responsibility of managing the political situation together with the government and ruling party.

HANGUK ILBO on 24 November carries a 900-word editorial entitled: "Mr Chon's Apology and Severance From the Fifth Republic." The editorial declares the

publication of Chon's statement of apology as the moment of the severance of the Sixth Republic under No Tae-u's rule from the Fifth Republic under Chon's rule and urges the present government to liquidate the wrongdoings and irregularities during the Fifth Republic as soon as possible and to concentrate all of our energies on the constructive task of building a new democratic society. The editorial stresses the need for the Sixth Republic under No Tae-u to clearly sever itself from the Fifth Republic and to eliminate those who involved in the Fifth Republic, saying that "the present government should realize that many people believe that many of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic that have been reported thus far are linked to the present Sixth Republic, and, therefore, the complete liquidation of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and the efforts for the severance from the Fifth Republic are precisely the Sixth Republic's responsible task." The editorial also urges the present government to clarify its firm determination to achieve democratization by conducting an epochal reform in the government and the ruling party and by responding to the just demands for democratization that the people, as well as the opposition camp, have made thus far.

SEOUL SINMUN on 24 November carries a 900-word editorial entitled: "Former President's Tragic Seclusion." Commenting on Chon Tu-hwan's tragic departure from Seoul on 23 November to live in seclusion after apologizing to the people for the mistakes and irregularities he and his followers, including his family and relatives, committed during the Fifth Republic, the editorial says that such tragedy is "another blot upon our constitutional history and a tragic event to him and his relatives." The editorial continues: "Former President Chon should have apologized to the people for the mistakes during his tenure before the people's voices condemning the irregularities of the Fifth Republic were raised and before the hearings of the ad hoc committees of the National Assembly were held to reveal the irregularities." The editorial concludes: "Although he was successful in achieving a peaceful transfer of government, former President Chon has failed in defending the honor as a former president. We should find a political lesson from this fact."

TONG-A ILBO on 24 November carried a 1,200-word editorial entitled: "President No's Wisdom and Decision." The editorial first expresses disappointment with the content of Chon's statement of apology, saying: "In the statement he should have explained to the people in detail about the truth of the Kwangju incident and the truth surrounding the collection and distribution of political funds." The editorial reports on the various forms of popular repercussion from Chon's statement of apology, and urges President No Tae-u to take follow-up measures for democratization, reflecting the people's reactions. In this regard, the editorial says: "Mr Chon's statement of apology to the people has been known as a joint work of the government and the ruling party; and, therefore, we urge President No to make a wise decision

in taking follow-up measures in the wake of Mr Chon's statement." In conclusion, the editorial expresses the need for Chon Tu-hwan to testify before the ad hoc committees of the National Assembly in response to the people's demands.

Chons Planning To Stay at Buddhist Temple
SK2311131888 Seoul YONHAP in English
1304 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Inje, Korea, Nov. 23 (YONHAP)—The first day of the scandal-plagued former President Chon Tu-hwan's life in "seclusion" was not all that gloomy as it seemed to be when his wife burst into tears in the morning.

Chon invited reporters to a Buddhist dinner and had chats full of life wearing bright smiles on his face.

It was 3:10 p.m. when the former first couple, escorted by a score of bodyguards, arrived at a Buddhist temple near this remote town on the foot of the Inner Sorak Mountain, one of the most favored tourist spots among South Koreans, for a life of seclusion.

Chon and his entourage arrived at a National Park Office near here after a five-hour drive over a distance of some 220 kilometers from Seoul. They styled as "Buddhist followers" when they met park officials and kept on their journey over an additional eight kilometers of cliffy road to the 14-century-old Paektam-sa Temple.

When asked by the head monk of the temple whether he felt tired of his "long journey," Chon said, "not at all. I need your favor." He crossed a stream over a log bridge to enter the yard of the temple where a Korean Buddhist poet had sought shelter from the chase of the Japanese colonial forces four decades ago.

Chon, who apologized for his past misrule as well as the corruption and irregularities involving his relatives in a nationally televised press conference six hours earlier at his Seoul home, had a brief prayer to Buddha and strolled around the temple for about five minutes before taking a rest in a guest room of the temple.

While the couple took an hour-long rest inside, their bodyguards blocked a herd of reporters from approaching close to the temple.

Chon and his wife came out of their room for another stroll. Upon seeing reporters waiting out of the yard, a pleasant-looking Chon waved his hands and invited them to join in his walk around the temple. While taking a walk, he asked the head monk whether he could invite the reporters to his dinner.

While enjoying Buddhist-style dishes which excludes any meat, the Chon couple had pleasant chats in a sharp contrast to the gloomy looks they wore during the press conference in the morning in Seoul.

The head monk told reporters that he was informed of Chon's visit at 7 a.m. and prepared a guest room for the Chons. The Chons wanted to have average Buddhist meals, the monk said.

It was learned that the Chons will stay at the temple for one or two months.

Chon was quoted by the head monk as having said that he would like to "avoid contacts with outsiders."

Aide Hints Chons May Leave Temple
SK2411131488 Seoul YONHAP in English
1303 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Inje, Korea, Nov. 23 (YONHAP)—A close aide to former President Chon Tu-hwan hinted Thursday that Chon and his wife may move to some other place from a Buddhist temple where they came for a life of seclusion the day before.

An Hyon-tae, former chief presidential bodyguard of Chon who escorted the former first couple Wednesday to the temple, indicated so by saying in a meeting with a group of reporters, "Can't we move to some place else depending on situation, like if we have discomfort with taking baths?"

An, who came back to the 14th century temple exactly one day after he went out, answered no further questions, however.

Chon and his wife began their second day of seclusion at the Paektam-sa Temple, some 220 kilometers east of Seoul, with an hour-long predawn prayer with monks.

The Chons, who left Seoul after a nationally televised apology for their misdeeds as well as the corruption of his relatives, went to bed at 9 p.m. after reading Buddhist books in a temple's guest room Wednesday. Three to four bodyguards stood guard on shift overnight outside their room.

After the prayer, the Chons had a Buddhist breakfast of rice mixed with soybeans and barleys, soybean soup, sesame leaves, and pickled cabbage called kimchi, and strolled around the temple for about 30 minutes.

Chon and his wife were quoted by monks at the temple as having said that they slept comfortably unlike at their Seoul home where they suffered from insomnia.

The Chons were visited by a group of Buddhist leaders at 9 a.m. and talked with them until over the lunch after a brief prayer with them.

Chon was quoted by the monks as having told them, "Blinded by a lust for power, I had once made a great mistake. I hope the future generations would learn a lesson and not repeat the same error."

The monks said the Chons seemed to be deeply repenting their past.

After the lunch, the Chons stayed in their room without coming out until the night. Two bodyguards kept standing guard outside their room.

Meanwhile, local police stepped up security around the temple after they were informed that 13 monks left Seoul at noon for the Paektam-sa Temple to protest Chon's stay there.

Twenty five leaders of dissident Buddhist groups began a hunger strike at a Seoul temple demanding departure of the Chons from the Paektam-sa Temple and arrest and probe of them.

Local dissident organizations in the provincial capital city of Chunchon also protested Chon's stay in their province, and announced that they will hold a popular protest rally Friday.

Chon To Live on Monthly Pension
SK2511011088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 25 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] Former President Chon Tu-hwan has to live on the 2,370,000 won he gets in a monthly pension now that he has surrendered all his assets to the state as he announced Wednesday.

In addition, he gets free medical care at state-run medical facilities and other fringe benefits in accordance with the Law on Treatment for Former Presidents.

The monthly annuity amounts to 95 percent of the average payment Chon received while in office. The total figure comprises the monthly salary of 1,664,500 won plus bonus and allowances.

When an ex-president dies, his widow is to receive 70 percent of his average monthly pay. In case of the death of both former president and his wife, their children are to be granted 70 percent of the presidential salary until they reach the age of 30.

In accordance with the law, no lump sum retirement payment is given to the president.

Besides this, former presidents are given the benefit of free travel by train but there is no financial support for a former president's overseas travel.

Majority Believes Chon Should Receive Amnesty
SK2511010488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 25 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] The majority of people believe that President No Tae-u should grant amnesty for former President Chon Tu-hwan either through criminal procedures or not, a telephone poll by the state-run Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) revealed yesterday.

The KBS poll, conducted by its affiliate Research Institute for Broadcasting with 768 people in their 20's or above from six cities including Seoul and Pusan, also indicated that only 1.7 percent of the pollees approved of Chon's exile abroad.

In connection with Chon's apology Wednesday, the poll, which was taken that night by the institute, showed that 26.7 percent reacted negatively to it, compared to 17.2 percent of approval rate. Those in the moderate reply accounted for 33.2 percent.

In the KBS poll, 36.7 percent of them also replied that they could not believe Chon's statement on his fortune. Skepticism was expressed at a similar rate concerning Chon's 13.9 billion won in political funds with 31.1 percent disapproving of it.

In particular, the greater majority, or 73.9 percent said Chon should appear at the witness stand of the parliamentary hearing on the 1980 Kwangju turmoil while only 15.5 percent objected to it.

Thirty-eight percent said Chon should be given pardon after criminal procedures while 17.9 percent called for political pardon without any judicial action. In a telephone poll conducted by the CHUNG-ANG DAILY NEWS of 655 people chosen at random across the country Wednesday night, those disapproving Chon's apology stood at 46.7 percent, compared to 39.2 percent giving it a favorable rating.

In a similar poll by the TONG-A ILBO that polled 1,600 people from six cities including Seoul and Pusan, 49 percent disapproved Chon's apology while 44 percent accepted it.

In connection with Chon, compared to 31.5 percent expressing disapproval, in the CHUNG-ANG DAILY NEWS poll.

But the majority of them, or 68 percent of them, replied that irregularities surrounding Chon should be brought to light even after President No grants a pardon.

Only 23 percent of those polled hoped the Chon matter would end with his Wednesday apology.

Attacks on U.S. Facilities Worry Authorities
SK2311235788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 24 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] Korean police and U.S. military authorities are worried about the possibility of clashes between student radicals and American soldiers.

A detective at Yongsan Police Station said yesterday police are concerned about fighting between students and servicemen.

The detective said in a telephone interview that top military officers have told GI's to stay away from the club section of Itaewon to avoid clashes with Korean students.

GI's, according to him, were told to try to settle any conflicts with Koreans through the U.S. military police, not by themselves.

Since the Seoul Olympics, there have been at least six attacks on U.S. facilities, including two on premises used primarily by military family members.

"I think the students went too far when they raided the American military housing compound in Hannam-dong," said the detective who wanted anonymity.

In a related development, anger over repeated firebomb attacks by South Korean students against U.S. bases is growing among young American troops in Korea, the STARS AND STRIPES reported yesterday.

The newspaper quoted an American serviceman as saying if the attacks continue, it is only a matter of time before the situation turns explosive.

"The guys are pretty upset. They're not going to take this much longer. If the (students) are looking for a fight, they're going to find it," he said.

The paper quoted a USFK [U.S. Forces Korea] official as saying, however, there is no indication that any retaliation threats are serious, adding that any of that would be just as "deplorable" as the attacks by the students.

The daily said the students' firebomb attacks were made at an army motor pool once and Seoul House, a U.S. air force club in downtown Seoul, two weeks ago.

There have been similar incidents at the gates to Kwangju and Kunsan Air Bases, south of Seoul, the paper said.

Except for the Hannam Village incident last week, no damage has been reported in any of the attacks.

The U.S. Information Service and other American diplomatic buildings also have been targets.

Rumors are fueling the anger, the paper said.

"I heard a woman got hurt when they set fire to her car when she was trying to drive away from Hannam Village the other night," the paper quoted a soldier as saying.

He said, "Trying to burn up women is bad news, man."

One firebomb was thrown in front of a parked car near the Hannam Chapel and the owner, a woman, got into the vehicle and backed it away from the flames, the paper quoted witnesses as saying.

It said she was unhurt and was not in the car when the bomb was tossed.

Korean Police Apprehend Two U.S. Soldiers
SK2411002688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 24 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] Korean police apprehended two U.S. soldiers last Monday for an alleged assault on two Koreans and theft of food and destruction of private property in Taejon, Chungchongnam-do, according to a press release of the U.S. Forces Korea Command yesterday.

The release said that Spec. James E. Rhodes and Spec. Scott W. Antrobus of Company D, 702nd Maintenance Battalion, Camp Stanley, allegedly consumed beer and food valued at about \$42 at a Korean establishment in the city and they left without paying their bill.

While leaving the establishment, the release said, the two soldiers kicked a Korean citizen off his bicycle, and caused about \$26 in damage to food items that he was delivering.

Rhodes assaulted another Korean man who tried to stop them.

Korean police apprehended the soldiers and released them to the U.S. military authorities last Wednesday.

Kim Tae-chung Plans To Visit USSR
SK2411035488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0352 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 24 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung, president of the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), plans to visit the Soviet Union early next year.

Kim received an invitation from G.A. Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States and Canada at the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, to visit Moscow sometime after Dec 20.

Arbatov sent his invitation to Kim through the Soviet Embassy in Japan. South Korea has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Two PPD lawmakers will leave for Moscow on Nov. 28 to draw up a schedule for Kim's planned visit to the Soviet Union.

Polish Foreign Trade Official Arrives
SK2411012488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0118 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 24 (YONHAP)—Tadeusz Zylkowski, president of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, arrived here Wednesday night at the invitation of the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (Kotra) to discuss the exchange of trade offices between the two nations.

Zylkowski, during his six-day stay here, is to sign a business cooperation agreement with Kotra President Yi Son-ki to strengthen economic cooperation between the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and Kotra.

The agreement will include exchange of trade offices, cooperation in the exchange of businessmen such as participation in trade fairs and dispatch of trade missions, joint inroads into third countries, exchange of information, holding of an annual regular meeting for an appraisal of business cooperation, and security and convenience for resident officials of the trade offices.

Kotra and the Polish chamber will establish trade offices in Warsaw and Seoul, respectively, early next year.

Zylkowski is also scheduled to visit government agencies including the Trade and Industry Ministry and such general trading companies as Lucky-Goldstar International Corp., Samsung Co., Daewoo Corp. and Ssang-yong Corp.

Trade between Poland and South Korea has increased rapidly since this spring when Poland set up the Seoul branch of Agropol, a joint trading company between Poland and Japan.

Samsung Electronics Co. and Goldstar Co. of Korea participated in the tele-audio video exhibition held in Warsaw last month.

Meanwhile, Poland sent representatives of five companies to the Seoul International Trade Fair (Sitra 88) in October who had talks for exports worth 6.90 million U.S. dollars.

Trade, Economic Pact Signed
SK2511111188 Seoul YONHAP in English
1106 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP)—Poland has become the third Eastern European socialist country, after Hungary and Yugoslavia, to sign a pact designed to help promote official-level economic and trade cooperation with South Korea.

Tadeusz Zylkowski, president of Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, and Yi Son-ki, president of South Korea's semi-official Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (Kotra) Friday signed an agreement on "mutual cooperation" between the two organizations, thus opening a new era in the trade and economic relation between the two countries.

In accordance with the accord, the two organizations will exchange trade offices in the earlier half of next year and promote active exchanges of businessmen. The two bodies will also study the feasibility of seeking joint ventures in third countries, according to Kotra officials.

The Polish official came to Seoul last Wednesday at Kotra's invitation and will stay here through coming Monday.

Joint Talks With Hungary on Investments Planned
SK2511021088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0205 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Hungary will hold negotiations here Monday and Tuesday on a proposed agreement between the two countries on promoting and protecting investments, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

During the talks, the two sides will study drafts exchanged recently for the investment guarantee pact, a spokesman for the ministry said.

South Korea opened a permanent mission in Budapest in October, in line with an agreement signed in September to normalize bilateral diplomatic ties. Hungary will be the first communist country to establish a permanent mission here.

Chon Sun-kyu, director-general of the ministry's International Economic Affairs Bureau, will head the Korean side while Laszlo Borbely, director general of the Hungarian Finance Ministry's Department for International Affairs, will lead the Hungarian delegation.

China Allows Firms To Register Trademarks
SK1811032088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0304 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 18 (YONHAP)—The Chinese Government has decided to allow South Korean firms to register their trademarks in China on a reciprocal basis effective Oct. 26, the Korea Patent Attorneys Association said Friday.

China informed the association of the decision in a message from the China patent agent, the agency for foreigners to apply to Chinese authorities for patents.

So far, China has not recognized the trademark right for South Korean firms, in violation of a regulation of the Paris Treaty for the protection of industrial property which says that all the treaty's member countries shall regard trademarks of other member nations as domestic trademarks.

Seoul and Beijing, which have no diplomatic ties, are both member countries of the Paris Treaty.

An association official said the decision seems to show that China has recognized South Korean firms' industrial property rights, reflecting the recent expansion of trade between Seoul and Beijing.

Panel To Summon Ex-Newspaper President on Report
SK1511085288 Seoul YONHAP in English
0847 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 15 (YONHAP)—A National Assembly panel decided Tuesday to summon Chong Ku-ho, former president of the KYUNGHYANG DAILY NEWS, to testify on Nov. 28 on a plan designed to help former President Chon Tu-hwan extend his grip on power after stepping down from the presidency.

Chong has said that the classified research paper prepared in 1984 on the possibility of prolonged rule for then President Chon was conducted under his guidance and that there were no instructions or requests from outside the KYUNGHYANG DAILY NEWS for the study.

The document came under the spotlight of publicity during the hearings on Nov. 7 on the scandal-wracked Ilhae Foundation when opposition lawmakers urged Chang Se-tong, former head of the Presidential Security Force, to disclose who prepared the study.

The brief study recommended that Chon continue as ruling party president and his successor take the party's vice presidency so that Chon could hold "strong political leadership" after yielding the presidency as in the case of West Germany, the report said.

The ad hoc Assembly panel investigating alleged irregularities during Chon's Fifth Republic also decided to summon Chang and Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of Hyundai Business Group, to a hearing on Nov. 30 for further questioning on their contradictory testimony on the Ilhae Foundation during panel hearings last week.

In the hearings last week, Chang testified that businessmen donated funds for the foundation voluntarily, while Chong Chu-yong said there was some degree of coercion in the fund raising.

National Assembly Postpones Kwangju Probe
SK2411065088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0609 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 24 (YONHAP)—The National Assembly decided Thursday to postpone the hearings of the ad hoc panel probing the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising until early next week.

The third-day session of the parliamentary hearings was scheduled for Thursday to investigate the expansion of the then martial law in May 1980 and the truth behind the Dec. 12 incident in 1979.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) earlier proposed the postponement, saying that President No Tae-u will soon announce follow-up measures to resolve the alleged irregularities, including questions concerning the Kwangju civil uprising.

Of the three opposition parties, the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) opposed the DJP proposal, but the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) and the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP) accepted the proposal.

Then Prime Minister Sin Hyon-hwak and then martial law Commander Chong Song-hwa have been summoned to testify at the hearings.

Assembly Postpones Hearings; Awaits No's Actions
SK2511010288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 25 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] Assembly special panels postponed scheduled hearings until Monday waiting for President No Tae-u's actions to solve the problems of ex-President Chon Tu-hwan. The presidential announcement is expected to be made today.

The Assembly hearing on the military suppression of a civilian uprising in Kwangju, due for yesterday through Saturday, was put off for the time being on a DJP request.

Lawmakers also postponed their scheduled hearing on the irregularities of the Fifth Republic until after President No's special statement to the people.

Kim Yun-hwan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, asked the three opposition parties to call off the scheduled hearings until after the special statement in which President No is expected to declare political pardon for ex-President Chon Tu-hwan.

Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party and Kim Chong-pil's New Democratic Republican Party reluctantly accommodated the ruling party's offer yesterday in a meeting of floor leaders. However, Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy insisted on continuing the Assembly hearing.

DJP floor leader Kim said President No will announce a drastic democratic reform proposal in his scheduled special statement and it is necessary for the opposition to accommodate the governing party's proposal. He said President No might make his speech as early as today but that it would be no later than Monday.

PPD floor leader Kim Won-ki countered that there is no reason whatsoever for the Assembly to delay its hearings aimed at bringing to light the truth behind the Kwangju turmoil and the scandals and corruptions of Chon's seven-year rule.

DJP floor leader Kim explained that President No's statement will include all legal and administrative measures designed to tackle the irregularities of the Fifth Republic.

He then succeeded in winning approval from the other two opposition parties for the postponement of the scheduled hearings yesterday.

With the agreement of the three parties, the Assembly hearing on the Kwangju turmoil was called off yesterday immediately after its formal opening, which was not attended by representatives of the ruling party.

PPD vice spokesman Kim Su-il criticized the ruling party for delaying the hearings and urged the governing party to join the hearing as early as possible. He said in a statement that it is regrettable that the two other opposition parties accepted the ruling party's proposal.

Hearings To Resume 'Early Next Week'
SK2511074888 Seoul YONHAP in English
0732 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP)—National Assembly hearings, suspended at the request of the ruling party because of the apology and self-imposed exile of former President Chon Tu-hwan, will resume early next week, political sources said Friday.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) plans for the hearings to reopen on Nov. 29.

"The planned special statement by President No Tae-u to declare new democratic reform policies will be made on Saturday, and the DJP, as ruling party, will not oppose the resumption of parliamentary hearings on Tuesday, as agreed with the opposition parties," a DJP source said.

The opposition parties including the Party for Peace and Democracy and the Reunification Democratic Party previously agreed to reopen hearings early next week of the Assembly special panel probing the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising.

The Assembly special panel probing alleged irregularities of the past Fifth Republic headed by Chon, will also decide shortly to resume its hearings next week, the sources said.

The Assembly's Education and Information Committee earlier decided to hold hearings early next week on the forced press mergers and mass dismissals of journalists in 1980.

The Assembly began hearings on Nov. 7 into charges of major irregularities and abuses of power committed during the Fifth Republic.

Burma

VOA Quoted on Ambassador Levin Interview *BK2411092588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 Nov 88*

[Text] The American ambassador to Burma, Mr Burton Levin, was quoted as saying in a VOA broadcast at 0630 [0030 GMT] yesterday that he hoped the Government of the Union of Burma would hold general elections as promised. Following is the full text of the broadcast:

Mr Burton Levin, American ambassador to Burma, has said that he hoped the military Government of Burma would hold multiparty general elections as promised when law and order is restored. In an interview with a VOA correspondent, Ambassador Levin, who is in Washington for consultations, expressed hope that the Burmese Government would take measures to ensure that the elections are fair.

The ambassador said he had met with the Elections Commission in Burma a few weeks ago and that the commission told him that there would be no campaigning until the end of the state of emergency. The ambassador said that U.S. officials met with some of the over 100 political parties that have emerged over the past 2 months, and that while some parties seem to be receiving popular support, many others do not enjoy wide support.

Mr Burton Levin said the proliferation of political parties could create problems. For instance, it would divide the vote and give way to an unstable coalition government like in some European countries.

The VOA broadcast at 0630 this morning reported that Mr Victor Tomseth, director of Burmese and Thai affairs for the U.S. Department of State in Washington, in explaining the official stand of the United States on a visit to Thailand and activities by Mr Rohrabacher, a newly elected member of the U.S. Congress, said that his visit to and activities in Thailand do not represent the U.S. Government.

Following is the full text of the broadcast:

Burmese newspapers yesterday reprinted articles from Thai newspapers on activities of Mr Rohrabacher, a newly elected member of the U.S. Congress, during his visit to Thailand last week. Mr Rohrabacher, who will serve officially as a member of Congress in January, visited Thailand as an ordinary citizen and did not in any way represent the U.S. Government.

Mr Victor Tomseth, director of Burmese and Thai affairs at the U.S. Department of State, explained the official U.S. Government stand on the matter in Washington on Tuesday. He said: We have not received any other reports other than those we have read in the newspapers. The points contained in the statement made by Mr Rohrabacher reflect only his personal views.

Although the United States supports the aspirations of the Burmese people for a more open and free democratic system, we do not believe the goal could be achieved through use of force.

We would like to say that, as known to all, we have not supported up until now nor plan to support in the future various groups who are trying to overthrow the current government.

The VOA yesterday presented in two parts the interview with the U.S. ambassador to Burma, Mr Levin.

Peasants, Workers Development Democracy League *BK2511080388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Nov 88*

[Text] The Peasants and Workers Development Democracy League, which has its headquarters at Maha Aung-theikdi Hill, Palethwe Myothit, Mingaladon Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 24 November accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 146 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Peasants and Workers Development Democracy League has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Po U of Mingaladon;
Vice Chairman-1: U Hla Aung of Ramree;
Vice Chairman-2: U Tin Aung of Moulmein;
Secretary: U Myint U of U Insein;
Deputy Secretary-1: U Tin Shein of Thaton;
Deputy Secretary-2: U Win Than of Thabyekan;
Members: U San Myint Thein of Ahlone, U Kyaw Lin of Pa-an, U San Tin of Hlegu, and U Thaug Aye of Minbu.

Commission Announces Registration of 144 Parties *BK2411152988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Nov 88*

["Press Release No 102/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 24 November—the 1st day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese Era"]

[Text] As of 22 November, a total of 143 political parties had registered with this commission in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law. Peasants and Workers Development Democracy League registered today, 24 November.

Hence, as of today, a total of 144 political parties have registered with this commission under the Political Parties Registration Law.

More Political Parties Issue Objectives

Shan State Democratic Party

BK2511102888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 24 Nov 88

["Press Release No 100/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 24 November—the 1st day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese Era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Shan State Democratic Party, which has registered with the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 89, Third Street, Yadana Thiri Ward, Taunggyi, Shan State.

2. Aims:

A. To establish a genuinely democratic government elected and unitedly formed by all nationalities of states and Burma proper;

B. To establish unity of all nationalities of the Union of Burma;

C. To equally develop states and Burma proper; and

D. To ensure selection of true representatives of all nationalities of the Shan State in establishing a democratic system.

3. Programs:

A. To strive for a systematic and peaceful democratic system for the unity of all nationalities of the Shan State in establishing a true democratic government;

B. To organize and call upon all nationalities of the Shan State to fully discharge any responsibility entrusted to them in establishing a multiparty democratic and all-round developed Union of Burma;

C. To support, extend help, participate in and cooperate with any like-minded political party of the Shan State or of the Union of Burma, according to circumstances;

D. To promote educational, health, economic, and social developments, and democratic thought of all nationalities of the Shan State, for the benefit of the Union of Burma; and

E. To organize and call upon all nationalities of the Shan State to work conscientiously for the elimination of the insurgency which is most basic in building Burma a democratic and developed state.

Faithful Democratic Federation

BK2411112388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 23 Nov 88

["Press Release No 99/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 23 November—the full moon day of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Faithful Democratic Federation, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 60, Hanthawaddy 3d Street, No 2 Ward, North Okkalapa Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims:

A. To work for strengthening and perpetuating sovereign independence, developing a democratic system, and gaining full equal rights for all citizens;

B. To allow freedom in economic activities; the state shall undertake only heavy industries for the benefit of the people;

C. To allow tillers to own their land, and freedom in buying and selling their produce;

D. To establish factories and work establishments with shares of workers and the public, and joint ventures with foreign partners; and

E. To call for a national conference with a view toward creating a state which is nationally united, peaceful and prosperous; to adopt and practice principles which are harmful to no one and acceptable to all in accordance with democratic practice.

3. Programs:

A. To give freedom of education;

B. To strive for job assurance for those who want to work;

C. To allow freedom in trade and production;

D. To allow freedom in agriculture, husbandry, and trading;

E. To work toward attaining job security for workers;

F. To work for freedom in judicial process;

G. To join the Nonaligned Movement; and

H. To intimately work with international organizations.

National Promotion Forum

BK2511105588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 24 Nov 88

["Press Release No 101/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 24 November—the 1st day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the National Promotion Forum, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance

with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 346, First Floor, Shwewontha Street, Pabedan Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims

A. Administration: To ensure the continued existence of judicial and defense organizations which receive full guarantees from the state, and to raise the prestige of the country;

B. To strive to be a party which genuinely serves the interests of the state and democracy and which practices a multiparty democratic system;

C. To eliminate violations of human rights and to promote the cause of human rights; and

D. To strive for perpetuation of the state, peace, prosperity, and economic development as soon as possible, with a benevolent and constructive spirit.

3. Programs.

A. To draft a new state constitution with the participation of political parties, members of all strata of society, and legal experts, because the 1947 and 1974 State Constitutions are outdated;

B. To prescribe an economic system which allows the participation of people in corporations, joint ventures, cooperatives, boards, and the private sector and which benefits the shares system and banking services;

C. To build a strong defense forces of the Union which stands up for the cause of democracy, and to strive for full guarantee from the state for the defense forces;

D. To allow labor unions and peasants organizations to protect their respective interests;

E. To allow formation of free student unions and to resolve students' issues as required;

F. To substitute existing health and education sectors with firm health and education systems and to promote innovation, research, and programs for the development of appropriate technology;

G. To expand and promote public health and indigenous medicine; and

H. To allow freedom of worship and religion.

Student Leader Says 3,500 Burmese 'Missing'

BK2411054488 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
24 Nov 88 p 6

[Excerpt] Some 3,500 Burmese who returned to their homes after taking refuge with rebels near the border are missing, a student leader said yesterday.

Ko Htun Aung Gyaw, chairman of the All-Burma Students Democratic Front, said the Burmese had either been killed or were still hiding in the jungles.

Those missing were among 10,000 who fled to the border to flee the Rangoon regime after the bloody military intervention of September 18.

It was estimated that 8,000 Burmese students and civilians are on the Burmese-Thai border hoping to make outside contacts and support.

Ko Htun Aung Gyaw said 1,500 students had reportedly surrendered and most had been placed under arrest and imprisoned. Others who remain at the border are facing shortages of food and medicine.

Between 160-170 were reported to have died of malaria and other illnesses during the last two months. About 1,000 had been killed by Burmese soldiers while fleeing to border areas, he said. [passage omitted]

Youths Charged for 'Antigovernment' Activities

BK2311152288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Following a confession by Myo Zaw Win, son of U Sein Win, who was arrested and charged in connection with the disturbances and protests staged on Shwedagon Pagoda on 22 October, security units arrested on 27 October Thet U, alias Tha Tha Lay, 26, son of U Mya Thaug, 4th year geography class, of No 14, Marga Street, Saya Hmatgyi East ward, Ahlone Township.

Thet U, a member of the All-Burma Students Democratic Movement, ABSDM, attended theoretical small arms training at No 63, Damayon Street, Myenigon North Ward, Sanchaung Township, between 5 and 7 October. Following the training, he recruited six others and gave them theoretical small arms training between 11 and 13 October at No 25, Nwe-ni Street, Saya Hmatgyi Ward, Ahlone Township.

From his testimony, security units arrested Rangoon University student Khin Maung Swe, 21, son of U Yu Wa, of No 25, 20th Street, Latha Township; food seller Maung Tin, alias Akhwe, alias Tin Yi, 38, son of U Aye, of No 95, 18th Street; refrigerator repairman Yu Khin, alias Yunos, 23, son of U Khin Tun, of No 200, Shwewontha Street, 7th Ward, Pabedan Township; Rangoon University student Aung Myo Tun, alias Arnold, 20, 3d year geology class, son of U Chit Tun, of No 18, Chantha Street, Kyundawtaung Ward, Sanchaung Township; and Rangoon University student Sithu Ko Ko Lwin, 19, 3d year history student, son of U Ko Ko Lwin, of No 13, Mingala Street.

From their testimonies it is learned that Khin Maung Swe, with the intention of conducting theoretical training on small arms, rented a room from Maung Tin under the pretext of opening a private tuition class. He also attended the small arms training.

Aung Myo Tun, alias Arnold, took charge of recruiting people to attend the small arms training.

Sithu Ko Ko Lwin attended the small arms training.

All three of them were members of the ABSDM which was set up to engage in antigovernment activities.

Yu Khin, alias Yunos, although being an active member of the ABSDM during the recent state of affairs, did not take part in later activities.

Maung Tin, alias Akhwe, alias Tin Yi, had only rented his room as a friend and was not involved in the activities.

Legal action has been taken against Thet U, Khin Maung Swe, Aung Myo Tun, and Sithu Ko Ko Lwin. Yu Khin and Maung Tin were released.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Singapore

Government Welcomes New Palestinian State
BK241112888 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] The Singapore Government has welcomed the proclamation of an independent Palestinian state. A statement of the Foreign Ministry says the proclamation was the major first step in realizing the aspirations of the Palestinian people and toward peace in the Middle East. The statement said the government supported the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland.

The government also reiterated its support for Resolutions 242 and 338 by the United Nations Security Council. [Words indistinct] should form the framework for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in which every state in the region, including Israel can live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries.

The statement said the support of the Palestine National Council for an international conference in accordance with these resolutions and (?its) rejection of terrorism was a significant and important process toward the durable solution of the Palestinian problem.

Battalion To Join UN Force in Namibia
BK1711125888 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0949 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Melaka, Nov 17 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Malaysian Army battalion selected to join the United Nations peace-keeping force in Namibia will be leaving some time next month if the negotiations on an accord between Angola, Cuba, and South Africa are successful, Chief of Defence Forces General Hashim Ali said Thursday.

He said the 750-man battalion had been on stand-by for the past two months while undergoing rigorous training.

The soldiers will be transported to the troubled south-west African state by ship that would take about 21 days, Hashim said, adding that equipment like trucks and Land Rovers will be transported along with the soldiers so that the unit would be a self-contained force.

The battalion, headed by a lieutenant colonel, will comprise two doctors, and other support personnel from the signals and transport units.

Hashim said according to the initial plans, troops participating in the UN peace-keeping force should be in Namibia no later than January 1 1989.

U.S. mediators and representatives from Angola, Cuba, and South Africa are currently involved in final negotiations in Geneva on an accord linking Namibian independence with the withdrawal of foreign troops from Angola.

It was reported that an accord linking the withdrawal of an estimated 52,000 Cuban troops from Angola and independence for Namibia after 73 years of forced white South African rule could be signed by the end of the year.

Malaysia

Foreign Minister Speaks on Role in UN
BK2111135388 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television
Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Excerpts] Malaysia will play an active role in the UN Security Council by helping to solve complicated international problems with a view to ensuring world peace and stability. Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hasan Omar said the confidence entrusted to Malaysia by the United Nations will enable the country to carry out its duties well. Malaysia's 2-year tenure with the UN Security Council will begin on 1 January 1989. Datuk Abu Hasan said this when he hosted tea for members of foreign diplomatic corps at Wisma Putera [Foreign Affairs Ministry] in Kuala Lumpur today to thank them for their support which resulted in Malaysia's election into the UN Security Council. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the refugee transit camp at the Bidong Island will soon be closed to new arrivals of Vietnamese refugees. Datuk Abu Hasan said the date of closure will be announced as soon as preparations for the closure are completed. The island will then be declared a restricted area and refugees arriving in the island after the date will be turned away.

Datuk Abu Hasan was speaking to newsmen after opening an Asia-Pacific regional seminar on refugees and displaced persons in Petaling Jaya. Bidong Island, off the coast of Terengganu, was turned into a refugee transit camp following a massive influx of Vietnamese boat people who had landed on Malaysian shores after the fall of South Vietnam in 1975. The government spends 70 million ringgit annually to finance the operation of the Bidong Island camp. Malaysia is no longer willing to open its doors to the Vietnamese refugees because of abuses to the temporary asylum it has provided to them. [passage omitted]

Cambodia

USSR's Rogachev Arrives, Meets Hun Sen
*BK2411140288 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 Nov 88*

[Text] A Soviet Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Igor Rogachev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived in the PRK on 23 November for a 2-day working visit.

During its stay in Cambodia the delegation met with a Cambodian Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Dit Munti, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the PRK. During the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on international and regional situations of common interests with the aim of strengthening relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two governments and peoples for socialism and peace in the world.

Before departing for home, the delegation was most cordially received by Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK.

Hun Sen Receives Soviet Cooperation Delegation
*BK2411094488 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Nov 88*

[Text] At 0715 on 22 November at the office of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, received Comrade Gusev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and president of the Soviet section of the intergovernmental commission.

During his stay in Cambodia, Comrade Gusev highly valued his visit to the PRK and expressed his views on the rapid change of the international situation, and particularly his impression of the progress of the Cambodian revolution. At the same time, the Cambodian and Soviet sides also discussed economic and technical cooperation and agreed on the search for a formula to promote economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Hun Sen highly valued the delegation's visit to the PRK which has further strengthened and expanded economic cooperation between the two countries, the Soviet Union and Cambodia.

The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed: On behalf of the Cambodian Government and people, we would like to express profound gratitude to the Soviet party and people for wholeheartedly supporting and assisting the PRK.

Hun Sen on Outcome of Talks With Sihanouk
*BK2311123588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Nov 88*

[Message from Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the PRK, on the outcome of recent talks with Sihanouk in France—recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] Greetings to respected clergy and beloved compatriots: As usual, upon returning home after leading a delegation to attend meetings to discuss national reconciliation, I always prepare a message for respected clergy and beloved compatriots to inform everyone about the development and results of the meetings.

In accordance with an agreement reached between myself and Samdech Sihanouk in July 1988 in Jakarta, Indonesia, and the samdech's telegram dated 13 August 1988 from Tokyo to me, we agreed to meet at Hotel De Crillon in Paris on 5 November 1988 at 1000. To facilitate things, our delegation booked into Hotel De Crillon. However, when we arrived, things did not turn out as agreed. Samdech Sihanouk, as is his custom, refused to hold the meeting at Hotel De Crillon, using the pretext that we stayed at Hotel De Crillon like him. I would like to inform you that De Crillon is a big hotel with hundreds of rooms in central Paris. Anybody can book into this hotel. It is strange that only Samdech Sihanouk, who was not able to exclusively book the entire hotel for himself, turned to class discrimination against our delegation, which is composed of Cambodians like himself, and refused to let us stay in the same hotel. The clergy and all compatriots, please think about this. Is it right for the samdech to create this obstacle through class discrimination—he being of a royal descent and we the common folk—against my delegation, which represents over 7 millions Cambodians and has traveled over 10,000 km to meet him to find a solution to end the Cambodian people's suffering through national reconciliation? Both France and Samdech Sihanouk put pressure on us.

1. They proposed that we meet at the former Cambodian ambassador's residence, which France illegally handed over to the samdech. We did not agree to this because it was a maneuver by France and Samdech Sihanouk, who wanted to push us into legitimizing the samdech's right over this residence.

2. They proposed that we leave Hotel De Crillon so that the samdech could stay there and use this venue for the meeting. We absolutely refused to go along with this because it involved the honor of the PRK and of over 7 million Cambodian people. This we cannot concede. However, to show our goodwill as well as our firm stand, we put forth a definitive proposal to put pressure on France and Samdech Sihanouk in return. We proposed that a new meeting place be chosen. This should neither

be Hotel De Crillon nor the former Cambodian ambassador's residence. Otherwise, we would return home without any meeting and Sihanouk would be solely responsible for all the consequences he created through his unreasonable class discrimination.

Finally, it was agreed that the hotel in Fere-en-Tardenois, where I and Samdech Sihanouk met in December 1987, would be chosen as the venue for the third meeting and also the venue for the first Hun Sen-Sihanouk-Son Sann summit meeting.

The third Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting was held on 6 November 1988, 1 day late, according to the plan. It discussed the aspects of a tripartite or quadripartite meeting of Cambodian parties. I would like to specify to compatriots that according to the agreement reached in July 1988, it should be the third Sihanouk-Hun Sen meeting. However, things changed. Samdech Sihanouk violated the agreement by bringing the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann to the meeting without prior discussion with us, a party which made the agreement with him. He also brought his son Ranariddh to the meeting. As for the samdech, he considered himself a party above the four parties. I did not object to a tripartite or quadripartite meeting, but it is necessary to hold the third Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting first and then discuss the next step to be taken, whether it is going to be a tripartite or quadripartite meeting.

My meeting with Samdech Sihanouk was plagued with complex problems because the samdech invited the Khmer Rouge to attend. However, the Khmer Rouge only sent a low-level representative to attend the summit meeting. I did not object to the quadripartite meeting but because Khieu Samphan only sent a representative and Samdech Sihanouk only wanted to send his son Ranariddh to represent him, I have to send only my representative to attend the meeting. In response to this maneuver, I put forth two formulas:

1. A technical meeting of the four parties attended by representatives of all the four parties.
2. A quadripartite summit meeting which will include Khieu Samphan. However, if the latter refuses to attend, we will go ahead with a tripartite summit meeting, namely among Sihanouk, Hun Sen, and Son Sann.

Samdech Sihanouk agreed with me on my view and passed the news to the Khmer Rouge side. However, the Khmer Rouge representative at the UNESCO replied that he did not receive orders to attend any meeting of the four parties' representatives and has no news from Khieu Samphan. Therefore, I and Samdech Sihanouk agreed to hold a tripartite summit meeting among Sihanouk, Hun Sen, and Son Sann. This tripartite meeting started on 7 November and was concluded on 8 November with the signing of a four-point joint statement.

The meeting agreed to set up a working committee comprising three to six high-ranking officials from each party. This committee has the task of studying every possibility of a solution to the Cambodian problem, fixing the date of the next summit meeting which is planned for 1989, and organizing an international conference whose date and venue will be fixed later. The possibilities of being part of the working committee and attending the next summit meeting are left open to the Khmer Rouge.

The meeting was tense but was held in a cordial atmosphere. The discussion focused on various issues, such as the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the end of assistance and of outside interference, measures to prevent the return of the Pol Pot regime and the role of the Khmer Rouge in a political solution, the setting up of a coalition government, the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, international guarantee and supervision, and so on.

In sum, Sihanouk and Son Sann balked at the agreement reached at the informal meeting in Jakarta in July 1988. We put forth a timetable on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in a period of 12 months, divided into three phases starting from the date an agreement was reached, signed, and went into effect. Along with this, we demanded that the other side put forth a timetable on the end of assistance and of outside interference with the same period of time also divided into three phases. The first phase of the Vietnamese troop pullout should be linked to the end of outside military assistance to opposing Cambodian forces. The second phase of the Vietnamese troop pullout should be linked to the end of sanctuaries. By sanctuaries we meant areas from which attacks can be mounted against us while we cannot fight back because these areas are located in Thailand. The third phase of the Vietnamese troop pullout should be linked to the solving of the refugee problem.

The Sihanouk and Son Sann sides said only when all Vietnamese troops are pulled out can assistance be ended. When we replied that we agreed to stop receiving foreign military assistance, in order that they could continue receiving foreign military assistance, Sihanouk and Son Sann said they agreed that the PRK can continue receiving military assistance. I told them in that case, it is not a political solution but instead an increase of weapons in Cambodia to intensify the war inside the country once all Vietnamese troops are pulled out from Cambodia.

On this point, we can clearly see that both Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann do not want to find a solution to end the war through political means as they claimed. On the contrary, they want to prolong the Cambodian people's suffering through military assistance from China and the United States to continue the war through military means.

As for measures to prevent Pol Pot's return, the Khmer Rouge's role in a political solution, and the setting up of a coalition government, these are military and political issues which are interrelated. These are the two ends of the same knot. Both Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann demanded that the Khmer Rouge be part of a political solution by giving them political and military roles. At the same time, they also demanded the dissolution of the PRK regime, which is the most important and sole force preventing the return to power of the Pol Pot clique. The demands to keep the Pol Pot army and to dissolve the PRK, which is an anti-Pol Pot force, have the same goal, which is to open the door to allow Pol Pot to massacre the people. This is something every Cambodian cannot accept. Both Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann are of the opinion that China would only agree if the Khmer Rouge are given political and military roles.

In return, I asked Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann: Are we solving the Cambodian problem by taking into account the Cambodian people's interest or China's interest? If we please China and the Khmer Rouge, the Cambodian people's vital interest would be jeopardized. In solving the Cambodian problem, we do not want to be China's enemy. However, China should respect the Cambodian people's interest. To continue defending Pol Pot, Samdech Sihanouk said it is better to include the Khmer Rouge rather than leaving them out in the jungles where they have no legal responsibility and that the Khmer Rouge should be pressured into agreeing to a political solution.

I asked Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann: Are the forces of the samdech and of your excellency really in a position to contain the Pol Pot forces? With an illusion to the Pol Pot clique, the answer was that they would try. I clearly explained the PRK's stand that we can only give a political role to the Khmer Rouge; we absolutely demanded the dissolution of the Pol Pot army, an instrument which would recreate the genocidal regime and the fuse of a civil war which cannot be contained or controlled. The Pol Pot clique's crimes have not yet been punished, and people would not want to give the clique political and military roles. It is unacceptable to the Cambodian people. Furthermore, the Pol Pot clique has not changed its policy, not even a little bit. A solution with the participation of the Pol Pot army would lead to a new civil war which cannot be contained. And this time, the war would burst right in the middle of the city and not along the Cambodian-Thai border or in rural areas like now. And if the Pol Pot clique cannot regain power by itself because of other opposing forces, one should think of the people in zones under the Pol Pot clique's control. This clique would legitimately massacre people in those areas because it is in power through a political solution. If the Pol Pot forces refuse to lay down their weapons and take part in a political solution, we would rather continue fighting along the border and in rural areas than bring the war into cities where no one can contain or control it.

Along with the demand to keep the Khmer Rouge army, Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann also called for the dissolution of the PRK regime and the setting up of a political and military quadripartite government. I clearly and firmly stressed that our side agrees to the setting up of a coalition government which is elected by the Cambodian people. Before the elections, the political and military status quo should be maintained. The forces of each party should remain where they are and will not be allowed to move.

The elections will be held under the supervision of the international control commission. As for the setting up of a new army for the future Cambodian state, this should be left to the new, elected government to decide. Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann said neither DK nor the PRK are legal; the two should be dissolved and a quadripartite coalition government set up. I replied: If the first and the second are not legal, what is the point of setting up the third one? Just set up something legal through elections by the people. Furthermore, the PRK Government was set up through the Cambodian people's elections. Therefore, the Cambodian people alone have the right to dissolve this government through elections. Only this way can the Cambodian people's right to self-determination be achieved. Our party will fully abide by the election result. Both Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann insisted that if elections were held without the PRK's dissolution, there would be no freedom. I then asked: In that case, the 1955 elections were also held without freedom, were they not? Because at that time the samdech demanded that other parties dissolve their armies before they could take part in the elections under the samdech's state authorities. Samdech Sihanouk replied: Then, there was the Geneva international conference which acted as the guarantor and the elections were held under the supervision of the international control commission. I replied: This time too, things will be done the same way. Moreover, other parties could take part in the elections with their weapons because we propose that the political and military status quo be maintained until after the elections. It is different from the previous time when the samdech demanded that other parties lay down their weapons before they were being allowed to take part in the elections which were held under the samdech's state authorities.

On the military front, they demanded that the Pol Pot army be maintained. On the political front, they demanded the PRK's dissolution. Everything was aimed at bringing down the PRK at the negotiating table, when they have not been able to do so through military adventures. Every demand was aimed at increasing the superiority for the Pol Pot clique so that it can take over the power in Cambodia. This is opening the way for a second genocidal regime.

I would like to inform compatriots that while Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann demanded that the Pol Pot forces be maintained, they did not even dare to call the genocidal Pol Pot regime by name. This is why in the

joint statement there is no sentence containing any reference to the genocidal Pol Pot regime. On the contrary, they tried by every means to defend the Pol Pot clique politically and militarily.

International guarantee and supervision were also discussed. Everyone agreed that it is necessary to have an international conference outside the UN framework at an appropriate time, more importantly at a time when all concerned parties have reached an agreement. Samdech Sihanouk proposed that France be the venue for such a conference. However, I said there is no need to talk about it now. We will wait and see which country is active and is suitable for organizing this conference.

Concerning international supervision and control, both Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann demanded that international peacekeeping forces and the international control commission be dispatched to Cambodia. I tried not to refer to these international institutions by names. Instead, I proposed that we discuss the principles of international control and supervision. I put forth a six-point principle concerning international control and supervision:

1. The right of the Cambodian Government is the highest. An international control commission, regardless of its form, should respect Cambodia's independence and sovereignty and should be under the power of the Cambodian Government. This means that the commission is not a force to control Cambodia.
2. The duty of the international control commission should be clearly defined.
3. The Cambodian Government has the right to agree or disagree with the work of the international control commission. All the commission's activities should be agreed by and reported to the Cambodian Government.
4. This international control commission should not be armed.
5. The number of the commission members and the areas in which they operate should be defined.
6. The length of the commission's stay is set by the Cambodian Government.

These points were not fiercely debated. All sides seemed to have moved closer toward one another on the issue of an international control commission.

Concerning the working committee, which is to be set up, I and Son Sann talked about the agenda and the venue for the meetings before signing the joint statement. Son Sann wanted to set up this committee only to discuss his 10-point position. I disagreed and told him a working committee cannot be set up with the participation of other parties to discuss only one party's position. All the issues relating to a political solution to the Cambodian problem should be discussed. If one party insisted on stating its position in the joint statement, my party and other parties, will also state their positions in the joint statement. In the end, all parties agreed with me on my view.

Concerning the venue of the meeting, Son Sann proposed Angkor Wat. This point clearly shows the bad intention of the Son Sann group which in the past few years called for the neutralization of the Angkor area so that it can take part in controlling the area. I rejected this by giving the reason that if the PRK framework is not recognized, what is the point of meeting at Angkor Wat, an area under the PRK control. In the end, we agreed that the former Cambodian ambassador's residence in Paris be used as a meeting place for this committee.

Beloved compatriots, the third Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting, and the first Hun Sen-Sihanouk-Son Sann summit meeting, has opened a new phase, which is the setting up of an internal stage to solve Cambodia's internal affairs which the informal meeting in Jakarta or other international forums cannot do because Cambodia's internal affairs should be solved by the Cambodian people themselves through talks among the conflicting Cambodian parties. The Cambodian internal stage will complement the informal meeting in Jakarta, whose second meeting will be held at the end of January or in February 1989. Therefore, it is a contribution toward ending the Cambodian conflict in both its internal and international aspects.

It is true that each side's position is still far apart from each other. This calls for more efforts in order to reach the goal. However, not everything is up to us. If other parties have no good will and do not want to solve the issue, the situation will drag on. Furthermore, we cannot give them what they want to the point of leading to a new Pol Pot genocide. This is the responsibility of our party and state for the vital interest of our people.

Based on this situation, as in my previous messages, on behalf of the party and government, I appeal to all compatriots to continue to more vigorously build and defend the nation and motherland in an awakening spirit and with a high sense of responsibility for the future of our children. A solution to end the conflict and to bring peace to Cambodia is the aspiration of our party and state. However, we should not have any illusion about this solution while the enemies are still trying to destroy us and want to restore the genocidal Pol Pot regime. We should move along the path already chosen. We should strive to be strong in every field to be masters in every situation and circumstance. In the immediate future, we should strive to produce results to contribute to welcoming the PRK's 10th founding anniversary, the day Cambodia was revived.

I would like to express thanks for the attention paid to our party and government in the search for peace and security for our people. I would like to wish the clergy and our compatriots the five Buddhist blessings: longevity, good status, happiness, strength, and enlightenment.

Thank you.

Son Sann Interviewed on Paris Summit Meeting
BK2411101288 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Station correspondent's interview with Son Sann, KPNLF president and CGDK prime minister—recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] My respects to His Excellency President of the KPNLF. Please permit me to ask you the following questions concerning the meeting to solve the Cambodian problem in Paris and the UN General Assembly session. At the summit of the three Khmer leaders which you attended in your capacity as the president of the KPNLF, what in your opinion was the most important issue discussed?

[Son Sann] First of all, let me thank the Voice of the Khmer for allowing me today to express my views on the recent summit meeting between the three parties—the party of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the party of Hun Sen in Phnom Penh, and the party of the KPNLF.

Regarding the question what in my opinion was the most important issue discussed, I would like to repeat what I have informed our compatriots once or twice already that my single greatest wish is to see the misery of our compatriots in Cambodia come to a rapid end. Therefore, we must clearly understand what would make our people in the country happy. The first question to be solved is how to force the Vietnamese aggressors and occupiers of our territory to leave Cambodia completely and rapidly. This is the No 1 important matter. Thus, what should we do? At Bogor or in Jakarta, Vietnam said that if we Cambodians agreed with one another, Vietnam would consent to withdraw its troops. Therefore, we Cambodians who met at Bogor, then in Jakarta, and again at Fere-en-Tardenois, namely Samdech Sihanouk, myself, and Mr Hun Sen, must understand each other and join hands to settle the Cambodian problem by the Cambodians themselves in order to prove the Vietnamese promise that they would withdraw if the Cambodians agree with each other. This is my opinion. I always say that in order to force Vietnam to withdraw its troops, there must be talks between Vietnam and the three parties of the CGDK, there must be an international supervision, and there must be an international peace-keeping force to help the Cambodian people ensure security from the time Vietnam starts withdrawing troops until the elections are held in Cambodia.

Another important issue is that both the Phnom Penh regime and the DK Government must be dissolved. The reason is that we cannot work under the framework of the Phnom Penh regime nor can Hun Sen and Heng Samrin under the framework of the CGDK. We understand this. Therefore, we must do something else, and this means dissolving the two frameworks and create a four-party national reconciliation government. This is an issue that must be discussed at all meetings.

[Question] Do you think any progress was made at the Fere-en-Tardenois meeting?

[Son Sann] To put it squarely, I see no progress at all. One party did not agree with others on the Vietnamese troop withdrawal question. Mr Hun Sen said that Vietnam now consents to withdraw troops within 14 months after there is an agreement among Cambodians. This was Mr Hun Sen's initial statement. He said 14 months, if we agree with each other. And since we have not reached any agreement with one another, 14 months would take us beyond 1990. The Vietnamese have made the announcement of their own free will, without coercion, that they would withdraw their troops in 1989 or in the 1st quarter of 1990 at the latest if there were an agreement among Cambodians, and if no agreement were reached, they would completely withdraw in 1990. According to the announcement made during the meeting by Mr Hun Sen, if we agreed with each other, Vietnam would withdraw troops within first he said 14 months and later on, that is in the afternoon, he said 12 months. We are now in November, another 12 months would take us into 1990 [as heard]. And we have yet to reach an agreement! There is no need for us to hold negotiations since the Vietnamese would have to withdraw their troops anyway, as they have promised they would. If they were sincere they would withdraw their troops by 1990 at the latest. This was what we told Mr Hun Sen. And we insisted that we need to reach an immediate agreement among Cambodians so that the Vietnamese would immediately withdraw their troops and our compatriots in the country would enjoy peace and happiness.

On the contrary, Mr Hun Sen did not agree to let the Vietnamese withdraw troops early, for he refused to dissolve the Phnom Penh regime despite the fact that all of us, including the Khmer Rouge, agreed to dissolve the tripartite CGDK. He also did not agree with the idea that we should form a four-party coalition government of national reconciliation made up of three parties from the CGDK and the Phnom Penh regime. Then what else can we do? Moreover, Mr Hun Sen also opposed the idea of sending an international force to supervise and control the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, a cease-fire, and a future free election to guarantee that all Cambodians can enjoy the right to determine the destiny of Cambodia themselves. In this connection, the Khmer Rouge who used to stubbornly oppose the idea now have agreed to dissolve the CGDK if Phnom Penh agreed to do the same to its regime. The Khmer Rouge have now also agreed with the presence of an international peacekeeping force. We therefore can see that we have not achieved the desired result because Mr Hun Sen has not yet clearly understood the need to make sacrifices which should be made by all parties and not his party alone, including the party of the samdech, the party of the KPNLF, and the Khmer Rouge party. All Cambodians must make sacrifices; all must make concessions so that the Cambodian problem can be solved by the Cambodians themselves.

and so that the Vietnamese promise that they would withdraw if the Cambodians agreed with each other can be vindicated.

For this reason, I have repeatedly urged all brothers in the four parties to have understanding for each other and agree with each other in order to end the sufferings of the people as soon as possible. At Bogor, I asked all four parties whether they would agree with that, and they all agreed. Why then do we continue to be obstructed? Thus, at my request, all of us at the summit meeting at Fere-en-Tardenois consented to create a working group represented by all four parties. This committee to which the Khmer Rouge also belong will soon meet to smooth out the remaining disagreement among the four parties. This means that what we seek to force the Vietnamese to quickly withdraw their troops is: first, there must be an agreement to dissolve both the Phnom Penh regime and the DK framework, and second, there must be an agreement to form a four-party coalition government of national reconciliation to organize an election for all compatriots under the supervision of an international peacekeeping force.

[Question] On the other hand, the CGDK won a great success at the United Nations. What is your opinion on this success and what impact will this success have on the search for a Cambodian solution?

[Son Sann] Let me stress again that the key to solve this Cambodian problem so that all of the compatriots can enjoy peace and happiness as soon as possible is that Vietnam must withdraw all its troops from Cambodia as soon as possible. Therefore, as all of you may have already learned, all our friends, such as the ASEAN friends have for the past 9 years drafted a resolution at the United Nations demanding that Vietnam immediately withdraw its troops and allow the Cambodian people to hold a free election to decide their own destiny themselves. This year, our ASEAN friends added another clause to the draft resolution demanding the nonreturn to power by any genocidal regime. This is extremely correct. However, the question of prime importance is to have the Vietnamese withdraw their troops first. The question about the Khmer Rouge returning to power is only secondary. Of course, we will have to solve it, too. This question will be settled among the Cambodians with the assistance of foreign friends, friends in the United Nations, China, the United States, and now the ASEAN friends who included this clause in the resolution. Therefore, we must seek means to force Vietnam to withdraw its troops. Since the beginning, the United Nations has annually voted in support of the resolution on Cambodia. The margin of the favorable votes has been increasing every year. One year it was 115, then 117, and this year we must further increase it at all costs to make Vietnam clearly understand that the world wants it to withdraw troops, to see that there is no other way to solve the problem but for it to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia. Though the Vietnamese authorities ordered Mr Hun Sen to say that they are not

concerned with the action of the United Nations, they know that the United Nations is the whole world and if one is a genuine member one must abide by the resolutions of the United Nations. Thus, the question of prime importance for us is to increase this pressure this year.

For this reason, it has been my understanding that we must give much attention to an opinion which demands that we strongly condemn Vietnam. We must condemn the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh regime which, to put it bluntly, is a regime that lets Vietnam stay in Cambodia. There was an opinion among UN members which demands that we condemn anyone who facilitates the occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam. The result clearly shows that first, as the president of the KPNLF and prime minister of the CGDK which includes the Khmer Rouge, I clearly voiced my support for this year's UN resolution demanding 1) the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops; 2) the right of the Cambodian people to hold free elections; and 3) the nonreturn to power of any genocidal regime condemned by the international community. I have stressed my position on this. I have also stressed that there is a need to solve two problems: first, the Vietnamese must be made to withdraw troops. In order to force them to withdraw troops we must increase the number of votes. Therefore, I worked to prevent the Khmer Rouge as well as friends who hold that Vietnam was to blame too from opposing the resolution. For this reason, I said that we should include the clause that any genocidal regime should be prevented from returning to power. This can include both the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese, for—as the brothers at home know well—should Vietnam be allowed to return there would also be genocide. I also proposed that any regime that facilitate the occupation by the Vietnamese should be condemned.

Because of these addenda, the number of the votes supporting the resolution demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the nonreturn of any genocidal regime grew from 117 to 122, an increase of 6 [as heard] more votes. Therefore, it is obvious that first, the Vietnamese must withdraw troops and second, any genocidal regime must not be allowed to return to power, including the Khmer Rouge regime and any other regimes.

[Question] In conclusion, do you have anything to tell to the Cambodian people?

[Son Sann] I take this opportunity to pay my respects to the venerable monks. I would like to ask all compatriots inside Cambodia, at the border, and abroad to urge the leaders of the four parties to understand that the Cambodian question must be settled by the Cambodians. This is the most important thing to do—the honor and the pride for all Cambodians if all Cambodian brothers understand each other and try to settle the Cambodian problem themselves. If we Cambodians cannot unite now, when will we be able to do so? If we cannot unite and try to put pressure on any one party, that party would go into the jungle. If that happened, there cannot

be peace for the people. Even if the other parties had considerable forces, the country would not be at peace, for those in the jungle would not allow the country to have peace and would do everything to jeopardize our economy. If they destroyed our economy, no one would help us again. The international community is trying to bring peace back to the country, to see us united so that Vietnam would withdraw troops. We must do everything so that the international community will have pity for us.

In my opinion, though one or two parties have not yet grasped the need for us to agree with each other and make sacrifices to settle the Cambodian problem by ourselves, in the not too distant future China and the Soviet Union will meet with each other. Today, Mr Bush has won the election to become the new President of the United States. The position of Mr Bush is not unlike that of Mr Reagan. He will continue to help support the nationalist forces, to prevent the return of the genocidal regime, the Khmer Rouge regime, or any other genocidal regime. For this reason, I am hopeful that the UN resolution voted by 122 countries would put a great pressure on Vietnam. There will be pressure from the international community, the United Nations, China, the United States, Europe, and our ASEAN friends. All of us here, the forces of Samdech Sihanouk, and the forces of the KPNLF are going to grow because everybody wants to help us, the nationalists. All of us must thus put pressure on Vietnam in the country. Vietnam will be under great pressure from the United Nations and the entire international community. It is plagued with economic woes at home. No matter how aggressive they are, I am hopeful that Soviet leader Gorbachev, too, will urge the Vietnamese to withdraw troops. Therefore, we have firm hope that Vietnam which now continues to refuse to compromise with the tripartite coalition government will soon agree to negotiate its troop withdrawal, and this negotiation will agree on a specific timetable for troop withdrawal under an international supervision.

Khieu Samphan To Attend Next Paris Meeting
BK2511010688 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Nov 88

["Text of letter from His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan to DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Paris"—read by announcer; dated 17 November]

[Text] Esteemed Samdech:

I have just been informed by His Excellency Ok Sakun, the DK's permanent representative to the UNESCO in Paris, that samdech told him to inform me about the stance of the other side during the meeting in Paris on 7 and 8 November 1988.

I would like to thank samdech for kindly informing me about this.

I would like also to thank samdech for kindly inviting the DK side to send its representative to attend the working group's meeting in Paris.

I would like to reaffirm to samdech that I fully support your stance as mentioned in my letter to you dated 9 November 1988.

On this occasion, I am glad to inform samdech that I agree with your official advice to me. I am ready to join with all parties in our CGDK in the next meeting in Paris at any time you think suitable.

Concerning the working meeting in Paris, I have decided to assign His Excellency Ok Sakun, the DK's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and permanent representative to the UNESCO in Paris, to lead a DK delegation to this meeting. This DK delegation to the working group's meeting will adhere to the 11-point stance as I informed samdech in my letter dated 1 November 1988.

Samdech, please accept my highest salutations.

[Dated] DK, 17 November 1988

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of Foreign Affairs

More on Planned Meetings

OW2511092788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Bangkok, Nov. 25 KYODO—Khmer Rouge pledged to join the next Paris meeting among the warring Kampuchean factions in a letter to Prince Norodom Sihanouk broadcast Friday by the Khmer Rouge radio.

The letter, dated Nov. 17, also said the faction assigned Ok Sakun, its representative in Paris, to participate in the working group meeting it was agreed to set up in the Nov. 7-8 meeting in Paris among Sihanouk and Son Sann of the tripartite resistance government of Democratic Kampuchea and Hun Sen of the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh. The Khmer Rouge boycotted the meeting.

The three Kampuchean factions leaders met for peace talks aimed at finding a political solution to the nine-year-old Kampuchean conflict. The meeting ended without major agreement.

Meanwhile, an inside source of the Kampuchean resistance in Bangkok said he was skeptical that a so-called working group meeting would take place in the near future since there was no representative from the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government left in Paris after this month's meeting.

Laos

Minister Says Action Taken on MIA's, Drugs

BK2411055088 Hong Kong AFP in English
0340 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Excerpts] Vientiane, Nov 23 (AFP)—Laos is moving satisfactorily on its two main points of difference with the United States—the issue of U.S. servicemen missing in action (MIA) and drugs, Vice Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat said here.

Mr. Souban said Tuesday [22 November] that Laos does not need to set up centers countrywide to work on cases of U.S. servicemen still missing from the Indochina war since “we have diplomatic relations with the United States.”

Vietnam, which does not have diplomatic relations with the United States, has offered to let Washington set up centers on its territory to trace MIA's.

Some 2,400 U.S. servicemen are still unaccounted for in Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia, the three Indochinese countries taken over by communist forces in 1975 after years of war with U.S.-backed regimes.

Mr. Souban pointed out that Laos announced a new excavation for MIA's, to be held in December, while it was holding two Americans who entered the country illegally claiming there were U.S. soldiers from the Indochina war still alive and prisoner in Laos. [passage omitted]

Mr. Souban said Laos continued to refuse U.S. offers to clear fields of small anti-personal bombs dropped during the war.

“We do not need to extend the cultivable surface of rice fields. This is why we do not need material for detection of bombs (small bombs) and why we have not requested assistance,” he said.

He said U.S. charges that some Laotian officials were involved in trafficking heroin were true but that those involved had been arrested and tried.

“We dismantled two laboratories in June in Oudomsai,” a province northwest of Vientiane along the border with Thailand.

According to reports here, the people were tried and convicted in August, with the governor of the province sentenced to seven years in jail. [passage omitted]

Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Pays 2-Day Visit

Greeted by Kaysone Phomvihan

BK2411070088 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0500 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] In response to an invitation of His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, His Excellency General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and delegation began a 2-day official friendship visit to the LPDR today. Choumma Chanthalangsi, correspondent of our national radio, reported from Wattai Airport this morning as follow:

[Begin recording] [Noise of a plane landing is heard in background] Respected listeners: At the invitation of His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, today, His Excellency Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, together with his wife—Khunying Bunruan Chunhawan—and delegation comprising 31 members are paying an official friendship visit to our LPDR. At 1000, the Thai Air Force special plane with the delegation on board landed at Wattai Airport. A welcoming ceremony for the state guests was held at the airport in a warm and dignified manner. The national flags of the two countries of Laos and Thailand are fluttering in the wind at the tops of the flagstuffs at the airport, where a large poster with letters written in white on a red cloth read: Welcome His Excellency Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Immediately after stepping out of the special plane, His Excellency Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and wife were warmly welcomed by His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and wife—Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan.

Accompanying His Excellency Council of Ministers Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan and wife in welcoming His Excellency Gen Chatchai Chunhawan on this occasion were His Excellency Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the LPA General Staff; His Excellency Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations, and his wife—Mrs Amon Bounnaphon; His Excellency Maisouk Saisompheng, minister and head of the Office of Council of Ministers; His Excellency Somsavat Lengsavat, first deputy minister and first deputy head of the Office of Council of Ministers; His Excellency Thongloun Sisoulit, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and his wife—Mrs Nali Sisoulit; His Excellency Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency Son Khamvanvongsa, head of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television; His Excellency Sitaheng Latsaphon, deputy minister of agriculture and forestry; His Excellency Loi Chansavat, deputy minister of trade and foreign economic relations; His Excellency Khamphan Simmalavong, ambassador

extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to the Kingdom of Thailand; His Excellency Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, deputy chief of the LPA General Political Department; and many dignitaries of military, police, and civilian branches.

Accompanying His Excellency Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and his wife in paying the official visit to Laos on this occasion are His Excellency Air Chief Marshal Sitti Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency Michai Ruchuphan, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office; His Excellency Praman Adireksan, minister of interior; His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sanan Khachonprasat, minister of agriculture and cooperatives, and his wife—Mrs Chawiwat Khachonprasat; His Excellency Gen Panya Singsakda, secretary to the prime minister, and his wife—Mrs Samoe Singsakda; M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, permanent secretary of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and others, comprising 31 members altogether. Also joining the Thai Government delegation in coming to Laos on this occasion are 30 associates and 25 members of the mass media.

[National anthems of Thailand and Laos, respectively, are heard playing] Later, after the playing of the national anthems of Thailand and Laos by the LPA musical band amid the firing of 19-gun salute, some 31 young girls presented bouquets of fresh flowers to His Excellency Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and his party. Afterwards, His Excellency Council of Ministers Chairman Kaysone Phomviharn led His Excellency Gen Chatchai Chunhawan to review the LPA guards of honor. [marching songs are heard playing]

After the warm welcoming ceremony at Wattai international airport, the state guests were taken in a motorcade to the government's guest hall in Vientiane capital. The Thai guests were welcomed by a large crowd of Vientiane residents who stood and waved national flags of both Laos and Thailand along both sides of the street from the airport to the government guest hall.

Later, at 1100, His Excellency Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, and party are scheduled to pay a courtesy call on His Excellency Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR. Details on the meeting between his excellency the acting president and the Thai Government delegation on this occasion will be presented by our national radio this evening.

This afternoon, a meeting will be also held between delegations of the two sides at the meeting hall of the Council of Ministers. In the evening, His Excellency Council of Ministers Chairman Kaysone Phomviharn will organize a banquet for the Thai delegation at the dining hall of the Council of Ministers. Choumma Chanthangsi reporting. [end recording]

Bangkok Notes Arrival in Vientiane

*BK2411072288 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 24 Nov 88*

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan and his wife, accompanied by an 80-member delegation, left the Air Force Command Airport at 0910 today for an official visit to the LPDR at the invitation of Lao Prime Minister Kaysone Phomviharn. The group arrived at Wattai Airport in Vientiane at 1010 and was welcomed by the Lao prime minister and a delegation of Lao ranking officials. The Thai prime minister reviewed the LPA guards of honor and talked to Lao Government officials and civilians who gathered there to welcome him in large numbers. He then left for the government guest house on Vientiane-Tha Deua Road.

At 1100, the prime minister and his official delegation paid a courtesy call on Lao Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit.

The prime minister is scheduled to call on the Lao prime minister for an official consultation at the Office of the Council of Ministers this afternoon. Meanwhile, the Thai delegation will also hold official consultations with its Lao counterparts.

Khunying Bunruan Chunhawan, wife of the prime minister, will visit the handicraft manufacturing factory at Ban Non Sa-at in Vientiane at 1430.

Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Delegation

*BK2411104988 Vientiane KPL in English
0943 GMT 24 Nov 88*

[Text] Vientiane, November 24 (OANA-KPL)—H.E. [His Excellency] Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Republic, at 11 a.m., granted an audience to Thai General Chatchai Chunhawan, his wife—Lady Bunruan Chunhawan, and his delegation.

Accompanying the Thai delegation to the Presidential Palace was H.E. Phoun Sipaseut, Lao foreign minister.

The acting president of the Republic on this occasion expressed his pleasure to receive the Thai top delegation.

On his own behalf and of Lao people, Phoumi Vongvichit conveyed his regards to his majesty the king of Thailand, her majesty the queen, and the royal family. He wished them long life and happiness.

On this occasion, Phoumi Vongvichit highly appreciated the visit to Laos by the Thai Government's delegation since it is the visit of a delegation from a country long considered as neighbour and brother. This will help to demonstrate to the world that neighbours should treat one another as such.

This visit by the Thai Government's delegation will generate more understanding about different issues between Lao and Thai peoples. It will also enable the world to know that we are ever close to each other.

Phoumi Vongvichit expressed hope that the exchange of views between General Chatchai Chunhawan and Kaysone Phomvihane together with the delegations of the two sides will be done in a frank and more mutual understanding manner. So doing, it will lead to the complete elimination of the causes of misunderstanding in the past with the joint efforts to peacefully settle all the problems involved in the relations between Laos and Thailand. This will also show the world people that we co-exist really in the neighbourly spirit as we normally use the words to describe our relations thus contributing to preserving peace in the region and the world over.

Phoumi Vongvichit wished General Chatchai Chunhawan and his delegation good health, success in their visit to Laos, and wished for the lasting friendship between Laos and Thailand.

In his reply, Gen Chatchai Chunhawan thanked the acting president and the Lao people for having warmly received him and members of his delegation during this visit to the Lao PDR, aimed at consolidating further the close and friendly relations between the two nations.

H.E. Chatchai Chunhawan stressed that in the relations between Thailand and Laos, we should let the bygone be bygone. (?What matters) is we should live for tomorrow. We should not dwell in the past. The past is gone, we cannot retrieve it. In the short future, we should assist each other to develop both countries. What we should fight is the poverty which our two countries still have and ought to rid.

General Chatchai Chunhawan in the end wished H.E. Phoumi Vongvichit and the Lao people happiness and prosperity.

Chatchai-Phoumi Vongvichit Remarks

BK2411134488 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
1200 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] After having arrived in Vientiane, at 1100 today His Excellency General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and [his wife] Khunying Bunruan and the party paid a courtesy call on His Excellency Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR, at the Presidential Palace.

On this occasion, His Excellency Phoumi Vongvichit said:

[Begin Phoumi Vongvichit recording] Today, I am specially pleased to welcome the high-level visitors from a neighboring country (?who are visiting us). The reason I said these visitors are special because we can conduct

verbal conversations with each other without a translator. I would like to welcome your excellency, the Khunying, and all other excellencies in the delegation with a great sense of elation. On this occasion, I would like to ask your excellency to convey my high respect and that of the Lao people to his majesty the king of the Kingdom of Thailand and to her majesty the queen and all the members of the royal family. We wish them prosperity and long lives.

As for your excellency and all members of the delegation, I wish you good health and brilliant success in your visit to Laos.

We highly value the visit to Laos by your excellency and your delegation. This is because this visit is made by a delegation from the country which we consider as brotherly. We want to show to the world that these two brotherly countries do not only love each other but also strive to promote their intimacy to a higher degree. I am of the view that this visit will enable the Lao and Thai peoples to understand each other better [words indistinct] and make the world see that we are always close and love each other everlastingly. I ask Your Excellency and all the members of your delegation to feel at home while you are in Vientiane. Should any officials fail to provide satisfactory service to you, please regard them as your relatives and children. Please feel free to instruct them to provide conveniences to you while you are staying here. I believe that the meeting between your excellency and His Excellency Chairman Kaysone Phomvihane will allow the two of you to exchange views in a frank manner and to better understand each other. Thus, we will be able to eradicate any misunderstandings and to join hands together to resolve all problems in the relations between Laos and Thailand through peaceful means and with a sense of (?affection) and intimacy. By so doing we will show to the world that we coexist in the same brotherly manner as we have repeatedly told the world people. By so doing we will contribute to safeguarding peace in this region and the world.

On the occasion of the visit to Laos by your excellency, the Khunying, and all the other excellencies, I ask you to raise your glasses to toast to your health and noble success of this visit. [end recording]

In reply, His Excellency Gen Chatchai Chunhawan said:

[Begin Chatchai recording] Your excellency and the brotherly people of the LPDR, on behalf of the Thai Government and people, I would like to thank Your Excellency and the Lao people for according an extremely warm and honorable welcome to us. The reason we are visiting the LPDR is because we regard it as the closest country to Thailand. No any other countries are closer to Thailand than Laos. No other peoples or nationalities are closer to the Thai people than the Lao people. Moreover, we also share the most similar traditions and customs as well as religious beliefs. Our visit is aimed at more firmly and intimately strengthening the

relations of friendship between the two countries. We ask that we let bygones be bygones. We must live for tomorrow. We must not dwell in the past. The past has already gone. We can not take it back again. We will live for the future, especially for the immediate future. We must help each other in increasing the prosperity of the two countries. What we should fight against together is poverty. We, the two countries, must try to help each other. We must help each other in the development and in the struggle against poverty. There are many poor people in Thailand as well as in Laos. Therefore, we, the two peoples, must join hands together to fight against our common enemy, that is poverty. Our visit to the LPDR this time is aimed at holding consultations with our Lao counterparts to find ways to help each other in developing and making our countries more prosperous together.

On this occasion, my delegation and I would like to thank your excellency the president and the Lao people for according an excellent welcome to us. I would like to invite all of you to toast to your excellency and the entire Lao people. [end recording]

Kaysone Phomvihian, Chatchai Hold Talks
BK2511043788 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] A meeting between His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihian, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and His Excellency General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, along with their respective delegations, was held at the meeting hall of the Council of Ministers from 1600 to 1700 yesterday. Attending the meeting on the LPDR Government side were His Excellency Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of LPA General Staff; His Excellency Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and economic relations with foreign countries; His Excellency Maisouk Saisompheng, minister and head of the Office of the Council of Ministers; His Excellency Son Khamvanvongsa, chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television; His Excellency Khamphan Simmalavong, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Thailand, and a number of deputy ministers and high-level officials concerned.

Attending the meeting on the side of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand were His Excellency Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister; His Excellency Michai Ruchuphan, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office; His Excellency Major General Praman Adireksan, interior minister; His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sanan Khachonprasat, minister of agriculture and agricultural cooperatives; His Excellency Lieutenant General Panya Singsakda, secretary general of the prime

minister; His Excellency Niran Phanuphong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos; and a number of high-level officials concerned.

During the meeting, the two delegations exchanged views in a straightforward manner on expanding and strengthening relations between the two countries, such as cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, communications, public health, education, culture, investment, and tourism. They also discussed various issues aimed at bringing peace and tranquility to the two countries for their common interest and as a contribution to the defense of peace and stability in the region and world. The meeting proceeded in a brotherly and good neighborly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Kaysone Phomvihian Hosts Banquet
BK2511040488 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihian, chairman of LPDR Council of Ministers, hosted a reception in honor of His Excellency General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, Khunying Bunnan Chunhawan, and party at the club house of the Council of Ministers in Vientiane capital yesterday evening [24 November]. The Thai prime minister and his delegation are paying a 2-day official visit to our country on 24 and 25 November. Those attending the reception included His Excellency Khamtai Siphandon, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and national defense minister; His Excellency Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; and a number of other personalities. His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihian delivered a speech at the grand reception, which was held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and brotherly and good-neighborly relations. He said:

[Begin Kaysone recording] I am honored and highly pleased to have welcomed Your Excellency Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, Your Excellency's wife, and the delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand during this friendly official visit to the LPDR. We regard the visit of your excellency and delegation as an important event of the improvement of relations between the two countries in response to the aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples, who always want to defend and further strengthen the friendship and brotherly and good-neighborly relations that have existed between our two countries from time immemorial.

Your excellency and distinguished guests, the delegations of our two countries held a consultative meeting this afternoon [24 November]. We discussed a wide range of issues of common interest, including regional and international problems. I am pleased to have learned that your excellency is also concerned about the problems of peace and development. This is an act of creating

the atmosphere conducive to the improvement of understanding and mutual trust that will lead to a new era of further strengthening good relations between the two countries, and, at the same time, constituting a major contribution to peace and cooperation among [word indistinct] Southeast Asian nations.

We have learned more from the consultative meeting about the development of the fraternal Thai people's nation, and we thus believe that under the patronage of His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet the Great, the industrious Thai people will ceaselessly develop their country. As for our Lao people, we are in the process of national reconstruction after our country was heavily devastated by the protracted wars of aggression. During the past 13 years, despite numerous difficulties and obstacles, the Lao people have scored a number of important achievements in reviving the country's economy and promoting culture with a hope of bringing prosperity to their country. Our government has undertaken new changes in the area of economic management mechanisms and has implemented a policy of widening economic contacts with foreign countries so as to promote and expand cooperation with all countries regardless of differences in political and social systems on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, equal standing, and mutual interests.

As your excellency knows, in recent years the world's situation has changed from confrontation to the trend of dialogue and settling international and regional problems through political means. In other areas, the rapid progress of the scientific and technological revolution has made economics an international matter that requires more mutual dependence and cooperation among nations. Since the establishment of the LPDR, our government has been implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence and being friendly with all countries. Particularly, in dealing with the Kingdom of Thailand, we always adhere to the principles of peaceful coexistence as stated in the two Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint communiques of 1979. We believe that as a result of this visit of your excellency and delegation, relations and cooperation in different areas between Laos and Thailand will be further expanded with every passing day.

Your excellency and distinguished guests: Laos and Thailand are neighboring countries. Throughout the long history, the Lao and Thai peoples have maintained the fine traditions of affection and friendship which must be defended and expanded endlessly. We will never neglect or allow these traditions to tarnish or deteriorate. A Lao proverb says: Precious stones become grit if left unpolished for 3 years, and relatives who have not maintained contacts for 3 years become estranged. We highly appraise the visit of the delegation of the Thai Government during which we have held consultations and agreed upon the direction of the expansion of friendly relations and cooperation in the fields of science, technology, and culture between the two countries.

I would like to take this occasion, with the spirit of brotherhood, to invite your excellency and distinguished guests to toast to the the happiness of His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet the Great and to her majesty the queen; brilliant success of this official visit of the delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand; good health, happiness, and successes of Your Excellency Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and Khunying Bunruan Chunhawan; good health of distinguished guests and members of the Thai delegation; and for good health of everyone at this reception. May the neighborly and brotherly relations between the Lao and Thai peoples last forever. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

His Excellency Gen Chatchai Chunhawan then delivered a speech. He said:

[Begin Chatchai recording in Thai] I and my wife are much honored to have the opportunity to pay this official visit the LPDR. I and my delegation have been impressed with the excellent reception accorded to us by your excellency the prime minister and the Lao people. I thank your excellency the prime minister for this evening's reception you have kindly hosted in honor of myself and the Thai delegation. These are high honors rendered to the Thai Government and people by the Lao Government and people.

We often say that Thailand and Laos are brothers. I believe this utterance represents the feeling that has rooted deep in the hearts of the peoples of our two countries. This intimacy and cordiality have existed not only because Thailand and Laos are neighboring countries that have maintained relations from time immemorial; it is because we have almost identical languages and cultures. We can use our languages to communicate with each other. I firmly believe that the consciousness of brotherhood between Thailand and Laos is therefore stronger than that between any other two neighboring countries. [applause]

I myself have special sentiments with regard to Laos. I was elected for the first time to the House of Representatives in 1975, the year the LPDR was established; and I served as foreign minister. I sent a message of congratulations to His Excellency Phoun Sipaseut upon his appointment as deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and expressed hope that friendship between our countries, as two brothers sharing the same bloodline, would be strengthened forever. For this reason, it was my strong desire to visit Laos right after I assumed the premiership, so as to stress and confirm my (?determination) made 13 years ago that Thailand must have truly good relations with Laos.

Your Excellency Prime Minister Kaysone: Your excellency and I are of the same generation. We have witnessed conflicts and fighting in every corner of the world, which have affected our countries. We have witnessed the exploitation by colonialism. We have witnessed the brutalities of the world war and conflicts as the result of

the cold war. Now the international situation has changed toward the direction that discourages conflicts and promotes international cooperation. Therefore, I believe the two of us can create new Thai-Lao relations to open the era of cooperation and genuine peaceful coexistence.

Although Thai-Lao relations might have become estranged during certain periods in the past, the meetings with Your Excellency and other Lao leaders during this visit have convinced me that if we truly intend to develop and improve relations between our two countries and if we are determined to achieve this goal, it is not beyond our capabilities to solve the problems which may exist between our two countries. Up to this point, the genuine and more important problem we are now encountering is the development of our countries. The two of us should turn to each other, join our hands, and pool our resources to fight this problem so as to bring happiness and well-being to the peoples of our two countries.

Your excellency the prime minister, I would like to use this opportunity to stress that Thailand is seriously desirous of maintaining constructive relations with its neighboring countries. The reason I have declared to turn Indochina from a battlefield to a marketplace is that I hope to create a new atmosphere of cooperation and mutual assistance, which will facilitate the efforts to solve various problems and restore permanent peace in our Southeast Asian region.

Ladies and gentlemen, I take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to the Lao Government and people, for the LPDR will be 13 years old on 2 December, and to convey good wishes and greetings from the Thai Government and people to the Lao Government and people. We wish you happiness and prosperity.

I would like to invite everyone here to toast to the good health of His Excellency Souphanouvong; Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit; His Excellency Premier Kaysone Phomvihane, and his wife; to the prosperity of the LPDR; and to friendship and brotherly relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the LPDR and between the Thai and Lao peoples. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

Stage shows from the Fine Arts Division of the Culture Ministry were presented at the end of the reception and satisfactorily entertained both Lao and foreign distinguished guests.

Thai Daily Views Talks

BK2511015588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
25 Nov 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] The meeting between Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Laotian Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane in Vientiane yesterday was described as encouraging as both government leaders were in mutual agreement on several issues.

Gen Chatchai and the Laotian premier were closeted in a personal meeting from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. after which they led their respective delegations to talks lasting about an hour and a half.

A source said the Thai delegation prepared six topics for discussion for the second round of talks. They were:

- The border problems in Ban Romklao of Phitsanulok Province, the three villages in Uttaradit and Ban Thung Nong Bua in Ubon Ratchathani.
- The estimated 90,000 Laotian refugees in Thailand.
- Laos' claim that Thailand provides assistance to some 8,000 members of resistance groups of the former right-wing government.
- The opening of two more border crossings at Chiang Khong District of Chiang Rai and Muang District of Nakhon Phanom. There are now three border crossings, two at Nong Khai and the other at Mukdahan.
- Thailand preferred not to issue a joint statement.
- Transit goods to Laos.

However, the meeting agreed to issue a joint statement expected to be released today.

Laotian Chief of General Staff Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, a member of the Laotian delegation, said both sides agreed on several issues including the building of a bridge across the Mekong River.

He said the communications ministries of both countries will further coordinate to work out the bridge plan.

Gen Sisavat, who described the meeting as warm and friendly, said there were no problems during the talks.

A source said Thailand agreed to accept Lao students to study in Thailand as part of Thailand's technical assistance to Laos.

Earlier in the morning, Gen Chatchai and his 30-man delegation arrived at Wattai Airport and were received at the Presidential Palace by acting Laotian President Phoumi Vongvichit.

Phoumi said at a welcoming ceremony that the visit by Gen Chatchai showed the world that whatever may have happened between them in the past, Thailand and Laos always stand by each other.

"Let bygones be bygones. We should work for the betterment and progress of our two countries," said Gen Chatchai during his speech.

No other country is closer to Laos than Thailand because of our blood relations, religious and cultural similarities, Gen Chatchai added.

Sources said Laos regarded Gen Chatchai's visit as no less important than former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan's trip to the communist state. Laotian television, radio and newspapers gave prominence to the visit before his arrival.

Included in the Thai delegation are Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila, Interior Minister Praman Adireksan, Agriculture Minister Sanan Kachonprasat, PM's Office Minister Michai Ruchuphan, Foreign Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasemsamson Kasemsi, National Intelligence Agency Director Gen Atthaya Phaeophanchon, National Security Council Secretary General Suwit Suthanukun.

Gen Chatchai is scheduled to visit a plywood factory and the place where Laos has proposed to build a bridge connecting Laos and Thailand across the Mekong River at Thai Dua before returning to Bangkok today.

On his arrival in Bangkok, Gen Chatchai will proceed to Hat Yai to inspect the flooding situation in the south.

Chatchai-Kaysone Phomvihane Meeting
BK2511064488 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office Suwit Yotmani has reported on yesterday's meeting between the Thai and Lao delegations led by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan and Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane. Results of the meeting can be summed up as follows:

1. On economic relations, both sides discussed the possibilities for trade exchanges. Thailand can buy coal from Laos. There can also be cooperation in tourism and investment. Laos said that it has rich natural resources.
2. Both sides agreed to increase visits between individuals and leaders of the two countries to forge better understanding and mutual trust, and to expand cooperation in various fields. Both sides agreed that a national-level Thai-Lao committee should be set up to promote good relations and cooperation.
3. Both sides agreed that a joint statement should be issued on the visit and strict implementation of it be effected. Gen Chatchai Chunhawan invited Kaysone Phomvihane to visit Thailand.

The spokesman also added that the prime minister and his delegation will leave Wattai Airport in Vientiane at 1400 today and will arrive in Bangkok at 1500, or an hour earlier than the original schedule. The prime minister will hold a press briefing for newsmen at the Air Force Headquarters. He will then leave for the south to visit people hit by floods.

Chatchai Receives Khamtai Siphandon

BK2511045588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] His Excellency General Khamtai Siphandon, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and LPDR minister of national defense, paid a courtesy call on His Excellency General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister and defense minister of the Kingdom of Thailand who is currently paying a visit to Laos, at the Government Guesthouse at 1830 on 24 November. The two conversed in a friendly and brotherly manner.

Philippines

Senators 'Understand' Aquino's Position on Bases

HK2511084388 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 25 Nov 88 pp 1, 13

[By M.B. Casayuran]

[Text] President Aquino has cautioned the Senate not to tie her hands on the United States bases issue as senators tried to resolve the legal question if the Philippine government should notify the U.S. government that it wants to terminate the amended RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement (MBA).

Reliable Senate sources said the senators "understand" the President's sentiment on the issue as aired by Sen Neptali Gonzales during last Wednesday night's closed-door session held after a Senate plenary session.

Sources said most of the senators, during the session, also took into consideration the President's oft-repeated stand that she is keeping her options open on whether the Philippine government would renegotiate with the U.S. government on the use of the U.S. military bases after the agreement expires on Sep 16, 1991.

The Senate already tied the President's arm when it passed last June the antinuclear weapons bill which remains pending in a House of Representatives committee, sources said.

The closed-door session was held by Senate President Jovito Salonga after the senators could not agree on the fine points of the resolutions of Senators Orlando Mercado and Rene A.V. Saguisag on the issue of when to notify the U.S. government that the Philippine government wants to terminate the agreement.

It was attended by at least 15 senators, the same sources said.

The Mercado resolution wants the Executive Department to issue the notification now. The Saguisag resolution reminds the President of the upcoming termination of the agreement.

Mercado said he wants an early discussion of his resolution to serve as a "catalyst" on the fate of the U.S. bases beyond 1991.

"We are in suspended animation. Hindi na puede iyong 'options open' pa (We can't continue keeping our options open)," Mercado said.

Sen Heberon Alvarez said the Mercado resolution should be discussed later since the economic fallout from the Manglapus-Shultz agreement has barely settled.

The U.S. government, under the Manglapus-Shultz agreement signed in Washington last October, bound itself to increase its aid to the Philippine government from \$180 million to \$480 million annually to cover the last two years of the agreement.

Mercado said U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines Nicholas Platt had intimated to him in talks at some social functions that it would be better for the two countries to start renegotiating on the bases.

The same sentiment was expressed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during a recent breakfast conference with Philippine senators at the Manila Hotel, Mercado said.

Mercado said the Philippine government and the Americans want the bases issue resolved soon for the best interest of the two governments.

Sen John H. Osmenia said the early resolution of the bases question is the best course of action for the country regardless of the final decision.

"I would favor a notice of termination soon," Osmena said.

He said the MBA provides for two ways in which the agreement may be terminated.

One of them is "by mutual consent at any time" while the other is by "one year before notice after Sep 16, 1991," Osmena said.

Senate Consolidates Two U.S. Bases Resolutions
HK2511090388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 25 Nov 88 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Senate's firm resolve to pass a resolution seeking the early termination of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-US Military Bases Agreement [MBA] crumbled yesterday amid reports President Aquino has made discreet overtures she wanted a watered-down resolution.

The senators decided in caucus last night to consolidate the resolution for the bases termination filed by Senate Majority Floor Leader Orlando Mercado early this year

and passed on committee level after six months of deliberations with another resolution filed only last Tuesday by Sen. Rene Saguisag.

Sources in the closed-door caucus said the discussions dramatized the total mastery of Ms. Aquino over the senators.

Resolution No 181, filed by Mercado, asks the President to terminate the agreement one year before its lapse on Sept. 17, 1991, to prevent an automatic extension of the MBA.

Mercado said in the resolution that a formal notice has to be served to prevent an automatic extension of the agreement by one year.

The Saguisag resolution, which has yet to be discussed on committee level, merely supports the President's stand that the resolution expires in September 1991.

The Saguisag resolution does not mandate that a formal notice of termination be sent by Manila immediately.

The Senate decision was in sharp contrast to an earlier majority vote to pass the Mercado resolution without amendment.

It was the senators' consensus that the agreement is a mere legal step to prevent an extension by default and still give the President a free hand in deciding whether or not to renegotiate the treaty after 1991.

The Mercado resolution was about to sail smoothly through the floor last night as it had 15 original signatories. Even pro-bases advocate, John Osmena agreed there was nothing wrong with passing immediately the Mercado resolution.

Sen. Heberon Alvarez got a firm confirmation from Mercado that the resolution in no way usurps the presidential prerogatives over foreign policy.

Mercado even turned down a proposal from Senate President Protempore Teofisto Guingona that the resolution be amended to unilaterally terminate the agreement after its lapse in 1991.

While Sen. Sotero Laurel was interpellating Mercado, Salonga suddenly banged the gavel and called for a closed-door caucus. It was there that the senators agreed to consolidate the two resolutions.

Sources said the decision would set back the passing of a measure seeking the early termination of the agreement.

Even if Saguisag agrees to adopt the Mercado resolution with amendments, the original tone may be altered, the sources said.

The Senate vote last night also deviated from the sense of nationalism which swept the Senate the other night. Tuesday night the Senate passed a resolution condemning key provisions of the amended terms of the RP-U.S. MBA which Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and Secretary of State George Shultz signed last Oct. 17.

Control of Two U.S. Military Facilities Urged
HK2411072288 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0600 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Senator Ernesto Maceda has urged President Corazon Aquino to regain control of Camp John Hay and Wallace Air Station. Maceda, the chairman of the Senate Defense Committee, said that the two U.S. facilities must be returned to the government not later than the expiration of the bases treaty agreement on 17 September 1991. He explained that Camp John Hay is only used as a recreation area for U.S. military personnel, while the Wallace Air Station serves as a radar station and recreation area. Maceda added that Camp John Hay could be used as a site for the construction of cheap housing to benefit the country's Armed Forces personnel.

Daily Claims North Korea 'Supporting' CPP
BK2511090588 Manila PNA in English 0758 GMT
25 Nov 88

[Text] Manila, Nov 25 (OANA/PNA)—North Korea surfaced in captured Communist Party documents in Manila as the only foreign government actively supporting a communist revolution in the Philippines, a local newspaper said here on Friday [25 November].

The "active backing," according to unnamed military sources quoted by THE MANILA TIMES, reportedly includes guns for the New People's Army (NPA), the armed wing of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

THE TIMES claimed it was shown extracts from documents and open-source reports by a "well-placed military officer" pointing to communist North Korea as the only one among the CPP's international links that is actively backing the communist revolution in this Southeast Asian country.

One of the so-called open-source reports was an article in this month's issue of the internationally-circulated magazine "SOUTH."

The author, a certain Kim Gordon-Bates, said in the article that North Korean President Kim Il-song invited a number of Filipino journalists to Pyongyang sometime before the Seoul Olympics.

Gordon-Bates did not mention whether or not the Filipino journalists accepted the invitation and actually went to Pyongyang, but said they were "processed" in Manila "by a representative of the National Democratic

Front (NDF)," THE TIMES report said. The NDF, headed by former newspaper editor Satur Ocampo, is said to be the umbrella alliance of all communist groups in the Philippines, including leftist front organizations and the CPP-NPA. It was the NDF that represented the underground movement during the failed peace talks with the government early last year.

On the alleged North Korean support to the NPA, Gordon-Bates was quoted by THE TIMES: "There have been reports of Pyongyang shipping arms to the (NPA) rebels; it is also likely that (NPA) guerillas train there."

THE TIMES also learned from the documentary extracts and open-sourced reports that in the case of China, the Philippine communists' link with it had loosened since 1975 when the country forged diplomatic relations with Beijing.

Consequently, the left-wing movement's adherence to Maoist doctrines weakened considerably. It was also gathered by the TIMES that the CPP hierarchy had made known to its cadres that the Chinese "have no definite position on us."

The relationship between the insurgent movement and China reportedly weakened even more following President Corazon C. Aquino's visit to Beijing last April.

Even as this developed, the communist movement claimed it still had viable relationships with its overseas counterparts, such as in the United States, Canada, Latin America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, the Asia-Pacific, the Middle East, and Indochina and even China itself, THE TIMES added.

Manglapus Orders Moscow Embassy Reorganization
HK2511051188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus has issued an order for the reorganization of the Philippine Embassy in Moscow based on the results of an investigation on Ambassador Alejandro Melchor. Melchor was discovered to have allowed his aides to set up a restaurant inside the embassy. According to Manglapus, this was a violation of international diplomatic rules.

Meanwhile, Foreign Under Secretary Manuel Yan said that Melchor has not been recalled to the country but was asked to explain his failure to enforce the Philippine foreign service code.

Suspends Club in Moscow Embassy
HK2511033588 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus has suspended the operation of a Philippine club in Moscow for violating administrative and security regulations. The club, the Department of Foreign Affairs said, is

questionably located at the second floor of the Philippine Embassy. Its presence posed a security risk to the embassy as it could provoke untoward incidents which may strain relations with the host government.

Polish Primate Meets Aquino, Departs
HK2411133688 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] The head of the Catholic church in Poland, Cardinal Josef Glemp left the country at around 1500 today. Before his departure, Cardinal Glemp, along with His Eminence Jaime Cardinal Sin, met President Corazon Aquino in Malacanang.

In an interview, Cardinal Glemp said that his talk with the president was a good one. However, he refrained from giving any details on what they have discussed. Cardinal Glemp also refused to give his reaction when asked about the human rights situation in Poland, but he said that the human rights problem is an important issue that affects the whole world. He claimed that no country could totally respect human rights, however, he added that it is the duty of the church to double its efforts to defend human rights.

Salonga Warns of Dependence on Military
HK2511084588 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 25 Nov 88 p 8

[Text] The apparent dependence of the Aquino government on military officers and their men could be a source of danger for her administration, Senate President Jovito Salonga said yesterday.

Speaking before the Rotary club of Manila, Salonga said this situation has invited well-meaning critics to say the civilian supremacy over the military is an "empty provision" in the Constitution.

These critics, he said, point to the growing number of military men in civilian positions and the increasing number of reported violations of human rights, including the disappearance of human rights lawyers and activists.

Salonga said that retired Justice J.B.L. Reyes, who he stressed had been a supporter of Mrs. Aquino, articulated this criticism at the UP [University of the Philippines] college of law celebration last Sunday.

"If this criticism is valid, and the military that had been loyal to the new government should decide to be on its own, for whatever reason, whether plausible or not, there is a risk that our new democracy may encounter rough weather in the next 1,000 days," the Senate President said.

He added, "I am not saying this will happen, but the experience of the people in Burma, already on the threshold of democracy only to return to the firm grip of the military, should be a lesson to all of us."

Ramos Denies Becoming Most Powerful Man
HK2411042488 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has brushed aside claims that he would become the most powerful man in the cabinet once Executive Order 292 takes effect. He urged members of Congress to modify it any way they wished. Ramos said the idea of becoming the most powerful man in the cabinet may be the perception of some other people. He said President Aquino exercises her powers as president and as commander in chief under our existing laws and Constitution.

Senator Wigberto Tanada has filed a bill in the Senate seeking to postpone the (?security) of the executive order. Ramos said any amendment is the prerogative of Congress.

More on Postponement of Administrative Code
HK2511045988 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Congress has postponed the implementation of the Administrative Code of 1987 which should have taken effect yesterday, 24 November. Isabela Congressman Antonio Abaya said that the legislators would like to review more carefully some parts of the code which they felt to be contrary to the Constitution. Among these is a provision making Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos vice commander in chief.

[Begin Abaya recording in English] We feel that that provision is rather very dangerous because that makes the secretary of national defense very powerful because the entire Armed Forces of the Philippines will be under his command. Even if the president is around, he is the [changes thought]...in accordance with the chain of command, he is top in the chain of command. So, that is one provision of Executive Order No 292 that should be seriously looked into. [end recording]

Aquino Okays Order's Delay
HK2511121988 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has upheld the call by some senators and congressmen to delay the implementation of Executive Order 292 which gives the vice commander in chief control of the PC-INP and the General Military Council.

The president today signed Republic Act 6662 which postponed the effectivity of the executive order for another year.

Editorial on Delaying of Order
HK2511084788 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 25 Nov 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Congress Could Be Right This Time"]

[Text] Congress last Wednesday voted to suspend the effectivity of the new Administrative Code which should have taken effect yesterday. The legislative intervention was the result of President Aquino's certification of the bill as urgent.

Solons led by Sen Wigberto Tanada and Rep Francisco Sumulong agreed they needed a year to review and amend certain portions of the proposed code which they consider vague and contradictory to other existing laws, difficult to implement at present, or downright unconstitutional.

Although the code is billed as a mere compilation of laws and guidelines for the bureaucracy, it contains a provision that, they fear, would emasculate the presidency.

Their main objection to the code is found in Section 38 and 39, which make the secretary of national defense vice commander in chief with overall authority and supervision over the Armed Forces. Some senators hold that such broad powers, which include the authority to organize the controversial Citizen's Armed Forces Geographical Units (Cafgu), puts the DND [Department of National Defense] head "on the same level" as the President of the Republic.

Others worried that such undue delegation of the President's powers to the defense department during peacetime would isolate the chief executive.

Military sources tell us, however, that the code's provisions now under question merely formalize what has been standard operating procedure for some time. As alter ego of the President, it should not be at all odd that the secretary of national defense should have full supervision and control over the bureaus and line agencies under him.

Given our recent traumatic experiences with a highly politicized and belligerent defense establishment, nonetheless, Congress has reason to be cautious about granting such blanket authority to the defense chief.

The fact that the position is now occupied by retired Gen Fidel Ramos who was formerly chief of staff, likewise, does not allay any lingering fears of resurgent militarism.

No one, after all, wants a repeat of the early post-Edsa [Epifanio De Los Santos Avenue] days when powerful sectors of the military close to the former defense minister almost succeeded in unseating the President with their bully-boy tactics.

Congress' reaction is therefore not entirely unexpected. There might be those who will find our legislators tedious and hopelessly paranoid. But this is exactly the kind of vigilance that our people, scared by too many incidents of military arrogance, welcome from the senators and congressmen they voted into office.

The caution might turn out to be unnecessary, but it is better to be safe than sorry.

Kintanar Said Freed in Exchange for Hostages
HK2311090788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 23 Nov 88 p 3

[From "On Target" column by Ramon Tulfo: "Camp Crame 'Escape'"]

[Text] Very reliable sources in the military say Romulo Kintanar, New People's Army (NPA) chieftain, and his wife did not escape from their Camp Crame jail.

They were released, according to these sources, and the escape story was just made up so the government could save face.

Kintanar and his wife's freedom was in exchange for the release of five Army sergeants and a PC major held hostage by the NPA in Quezon, our sources tell us.

A captured document from a dead NPA rebel in Quezon seems to indicate the government negotiated with the rebels in bad faith for the release of four Army lieutenants and an enlisted man held captive last August.

A letter written by Gregorio Rosal, alias "Ka [Comrade] Roger," an NPA leader in Quezon, said in part: "Pumayag na kaming ma-release ang limang POW (prisoners of war, referring to the four officers and enlisted man—RT [Ramon Tulfo]) kapalit ng pangako ng eventual release within 3 months ni Ka JR (Juanito Rivera, deputy chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]—RT) at w/in six months noong apat. [We have agreed to release the five POWs in exchange for a promise on the eventual release within 3 months of comrade JR and of the four others within 6 months.]"

The letter read further: "May presidential commitment ukol kay JR pero ang ukol sa 4 ay usapan sa pagitan ng panel at Department of Justice. May lihim na nakasulat na kasunduang pirmado ng 2 panel. [There is presidential commitment on JR while the case of the four others was discussed between the panel and the department of justice. A secret written agreement was signed by the two panels.]"

What does the letter show?

It shows that although then Public Works and Highways Secretary Juanito Ferrer was denying it, he had the go-signal from Malacanang to negotiate with the rebels in Mt Banahaw in August. Ferrer had claimed he was there on his own.

Although Ferrer claimed that the release of NPA leaders in captivity was nonnegotiable, the fact was the government promised to release some communist leaders in exchange for the military hostages.

The government, however, reneged on its promise. As the captured letter says: "May noral high ground tayo na tirahin sila ng bad faith sakaling hindi sila tumupad sa pangako nila [we will enjoy moral high ground and can attack them for bad faith should they not fulfill their promise] (this means the government—RT).

Our knowledgeable sources in the military say the NPA rebels holding captive the five Army soldiers and a PC major would have started killing off their hostages last Wednesday (Nov 16) if the government continued to withhold its promise to release some NPA or CPP leaders.

Juanito Rivera, our military sources say, did not want to be released. Rivera, these same sources say, surrendered because of some feud within the CPP.

The NPA wanted him released so they would kill him, say our sources.

So, it was Kintanar and his wife.

Here's another news tidbit coming from our military sources: Ferrer resigned as public works chief in disgust. He didn't like the government's dillydallying in the release of captured NPA leaders in exchange for the freedom of four young Army lieutenants. After all, it was Ferrer who negotiated with the rebels.

Everything now falls into place when we think about the "escape" of Kintanar and his wife.

Why, in heaven's name, was there a getaway car waiting for them? Reports say a black Galant car was taken by the Kintanars. Come to think of it, very few civilians now use black cars; such cars are service vehicles of top-ranking military officers.

Montano Denies Exchange Charge
HK2311082588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] PC-INP Chief Major General Ramon Montano has admitted responsibility for the escape of communist leaders Romulo Kintanar and Gloria Asuncion Jopson.

At a news conference at Camp Cranie, Montano said he could not justify his men's failure to prevent the escape.

Meanwhile, Gen Montano denied that Kintanar and Jopson were deliberately allowed to escape in exchange for the release of soldiers held hostage by the NPA. Montano also dismissed calls from some legislators for his resignation. He said that even though some officials had been dismissed in connection with the Kintanars' escape, there is no plan to revamp the leadership of the PC-INP nor that of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

At the same news conference, Montano noted that the president did not recall him immediately after the escape because it would have affected the image of the country. Montano expressed the hope that the Kintanar couple would be rearrested in the near future.

IMF, Government Fail To Reach Agreement
HK2311042188 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English
23 Nov 88 pp 1, 5

[By Marianne V. Go]

[Text] Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme yesterday confirmed that the Philippine panel and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) failed to reach an agreement on a new Fund program for the Philippines.

Jayme, however, said that the Philippine panel was able to discuss with the IMF the feasibility of various scenarios over the next three years.

He added that the IMF had expressed disagreements to the growth rate of 6.5 percent in accordance with the country's medium-term (five-year) development plan.

The IMF, Jayme admitted, had doubted whether the government would have enough resources to attain its growth target.

Jayme stated that with the failure of the two panels to reach a concrete agreement the Philippine side would now go to the President to seek her advice while the IMF team would similarly consult with their colleagues in Washington on the status of the discussion.

The chief spokesman of the Philippine panel said that "at the appropriate time, we will reconvene to flesh out the details of the program." He stressed that "this type of recess is normal in the course of these negotiations especially in the light of the fact that we are negotiating both a three-year extended facility and possible access to the newly approved contingency IMF facility."

No date has been set though, for the resumption of the talks. Jayme, however, remained hopeful that the IMF mission would return before the end of the year.

According to other sources the failure of the two panels to reach an agreement was due to differences regarding several indicators presented by the Philippine panel.

According to documents gathered yesterday, the IMF had projected a lower public sector deficit against the government's own projections.

The government projections from 1989 to 1992 showed a consolidated public sector deficit of P [pesos] 31.5 billion for 1989; P47.8 billion for 1990; P45 billion for 1991; and P45.2 billion for 1992.

The IMF, on the other hand, projected a consolidated public sector deficit of P34 billion for 1989; P33.7 billion for 1990; P32.3 billion for 1991; and P28.6 billion for 1992.

On total investments, the Philippine government projected P126.5 billion for 1989; P227.5 billion for 1990; P270.9 billion for 1991; and P329.8 billion for 1992.

The IMF for its part projected total investments of P175.2 billion for 1989; P217.7 billion for 1990; P255.6 billion for 1991; and P315.8 billion for 1992.

Jayne said that as a result of the recess, the resumption of debt negotiations with the country's commercial bank creditors would have to await a final agreement or understanding with the IMF.

Talks with the Paris Club group of official creditors will also be stalled until an RP [Republic of the Philippines]-IMF agreement is reached.

Talks Temporarily Deadlocked
HK2311133188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] President Aquino denied that the IMF was demanding that the country cut down its annual economic growth rate. As for the deadlock in the ongoing talks between the IMF and the Philippine panels on the request for new loans, the president described this as a normal occurrence in any talks or negotiations.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] As in any negotiations, we really have to, first of all, decide what it is that we want for our country and what are the limits which we will be comfortable with and whether we will be able to attain our goals. So, this is just temporary. I will be meeting again with Secretary Jayme, Governor Fernandez and some others so that we can thresh out whatever existing difficulties there are. But I think it is very important that we are able to work out an IMF program because so many things are dependent on our getting a program. [end recording]

Senator Blames Military for Cebu Massacre
HK2511084988 Manila Manila Broadcasting
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Slantlines denote passages in English]

[Text] Senator John Osmena blames the military for the massacre in Cebu City. Meanwhile, the Senate will investigate the alleged widespread violations of human rights as well as the disappearances of labor leaders.

Cesar Chavez of Mobile 9 for the details:

[Begin recording Chavez] Three Senate committees will jointly investigate the alleged widespread human rights violations all over the country. A resolution endorsed by the Senate committee on human rights and social justice, Senate committee on national defense and security and the Senate committee on labor and employment called for a nationwide investigation into human rights violations.

At the same time, a resolution was submitted by Senator John Osmena urging the investigation of the massacre in Barangay Magkanapig, Asturias, Cebu, which resulted in the death of 17 persons and the wounding of 12 others.

According to reports from DYRC-Cebu and the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the victims, believed to be communist sympathizers, were shot by vigilantes based in the area. According to Senator Osmena, the incident was caused partly by the neglect of duty by the Presidential Commission on Human Rights headed by Chairperson Mary Concepcion Bautista.

[Osmena] /The problem is not only Mary Concepcion Bautista. The problem is the military;/ the way the military mind works. They continue to do the things they did during Marcos' time. /When I talked to the commanders of Cebu about removing some troopers/, they said: That will be difficult because they are competent. Competent of what, I asked. They answered that we needed competent people. They should not be doing things that they did during the Marcos regime.

[Chavez] What are they doing now?

[Osmena] /Well, that is exactly why we are asking the Senate committee on justice and human rights to look into this. I think that from a political point of view, if we can focus on this problem, maybe we can put the military in a position whereby they will be more careful./

[Chavez] The senator also revealed that Amnesty International sent a letter to Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa citing the repetition of human rights violation by military personnel.

Probe Urged Into Copper Mine Situation
*HK2411042688 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Nov 88*

[Text] Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon has called for an investigation into the killings of labor leaders and unionists at the Atlas Mining Company in Toledo City. He said these have given rise to an explosive situation. Drilon made the plea following the signing of a memorandum of agreement between the Departments of Labor and Employment and National Defense for the creation of a joint committee to serve as liaison between the two departments and the labor movement. The joint committee resulted from discussions between labor leaders and Labor and Defense Department representatives.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Drilon signed the memorandum in the presence of representatives of the Labor Advisory and Consultative Council and the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines. Drilon said the joint committee will offset future problems arising from misunderstandings between the Defense establishment and the labor movement.

Committee To Study Labor Leaders' Slaying
*HK2411095288 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 24 Nov 88*

[Text] The Departments of National Defense and Labor and Employment will form a special committee to study the cases involving the killing of labor leaders and other problems which confront the labor unions. The representatives of the Labor Advisory and Consultative Councils and the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines will witness the organization of the special committee.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon yesterday signed a joint agreement for better and stronger cooperation in safeguarding the laborers' rights.

KMU Denies Responsibility for Destabilization
*HK2411085688 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 24 Nov 88*

[Text] The Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU—1 May Movement] strongly denied that it is one of the communist fronts responsible for political, social, and economic destabilization moves. According to Mr Nick Elman, KMU spokesman, it is unjust that an organization which truly defends workers' rights, is accused of destabilizing the nation.

[Begin recording] [Elman in progress] ...workers and the majority of the Filipino people are suffering poverty. The government itself does not have the answer to solve poverty. In summary, poverty is not caused by the militant activities of workers and the people. On the contrary, these activities urge the government to really act and solve the country's poverty. We believe that what destabilizes our economy are the laws imposed upon us by the IMF and the

World Bank [WB], which our government implements. These are the reasons. Another example is the continued low salaries of workers, whose hands are tied because they cannot demand their rights. The laws implemented by the present government were already in effect under the Marcos government, and they are just a perpetuation of the previous regime. The increase in taxes and prices of commodities—these are part of the IMF-WB laws that destabilize our economy. What is more painful, is that, government, which should enact measures to solve our poverty—such as, not paying our debts to the IMF-WB. [sentence as heard] Meaning, not paying the loans the citizens did not benefit from. Loans acquired during the Marcos regime which did not benefit the people should not be paid. The money we are supposed to pay to the IMF-WB should be used to build our economy towards a true and national economic approach.

[Orlina] Regarding the dialogue of President Aquino with jeepney drivers and operators, she ordered the reduction of taxes and duties of vehicles as well as the assessment of spare parts importation. What is your reaction to this?

[Elman] We think that the Aquino government takes a long time to act and respond to the people's interests. But the multinational corporations' demands are immediately answered.

There would not have been strikes demanding the reduction in the price of spare parts if the government really studied the matter and had a ready solution to the demands of jeepney drivers, especially the reduction in prices of prime commodities and spare parts. The government should have foreseen these, and should have prepared for this eventualit.

If big oil companies, like Caltex, Shell, etc. [changes thought]—the OPFF [expansion unknown] talks. The OPFF was affected, and we know what it is. The OPFF is the fund that ensures the profit of oil companies. Mrs Cory Aquino responded to them. But now, she is passing the buck to the Congress, saying that the Congress should determine the price reduction of prime commodities and spare parts.

The drivers will fight for their rights because they are affected by this unjust policy.

[Orlina] Is PISTON [Pinagkaisahang Samahan ng Tsuper at Operators Nationwide—United Organization of Drivers Nationwide] still on strike?

[Erlan] We do not know. I particularly do not know. But what the KMU is fighting for is the captured leaders of jeepney drivers.

[Orlina] Yesterday, another one was arrested, Mr Deogracias Espiritu.

[Elman] Yes.

[Orlina] What is your reaction to this?

[Elman] This is part of government harassment. The drivers are fighting for something legitimate. But the government replies by capturing them and violating their rights as citizens who express their feelings demanding the reduction of prime commodity rates. [end recording]

This is the interview with Nick Elman by Bong Orlina.

Army Confirms Resurgence of 32 Mindanao Warlords
BK2511113888 Quezon City RPN 9 Television
in English 1000 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] The military today confirmed the resurgence of 32 political warlords in Mindanao. In a briefing for members of the cabinet's Office for Regional Development in Camp Aguinaldo, Major (Franco Calato) of the [name indistinct]-based in Zamboanga City, said these armed political warlords had aggravated the already tense situation in the region.

Meanwhile, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief General Renato de Villa cited current gains of the AFP in counterinsurgency operations for the last 3 quarters ending October. Gen de Villa spoke before members and officers of the Peace and Order Council of Region I in Laoag City. De Villa said for the 1st time in 18 years, the AFP now has a net gain in the so-called firearms exchange.

Thailand

Lao Army Chief Said To Make 'Quiet' Visit
BK1811020188 Bangkok THE NATION in English
18 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] Laotian army chief Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, key player in the on-going peace talks between Thailand and Laos, made a quiet visit to Bangkok early this week, informed military sources said yesterday.

The sources told THE NATION that Gen Sisavat met Army Commander in Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army Forces Chief of Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong and Army Chief of Staff Gen Charuai Wongsayan and several other senior Thai army officials during his three-day visit on Nov 12-14.

The sources said the visit was a "surprise" because it took place after Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, chief of the Laotian army's Political Department, had postponed a visit scheduled for Nov 14-15.

Thonglai's scheduled visit was to prepare for Prime Minister Chatichai Chunnawan's first trip to Vientiane on Nov 24-25.

Foreign Ministry officials contacted yesterday said they were not aware of Sisavat's visit.

VOFA Views Ties With Laos Before Chatchai Trip
BK2311094988 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 21 Nov 88

["Article": "Thai Government's Firm Intention in Maintaining Good Relations With Laos"]

[Text] It is known that every Thai Government, both in the past and at present, has adhered to the policy of promoting good relations and maintaining friendship with the Lao Government and people, as Laos is a neighboring country and is historically and culturally close to Thailand. The peoples of the two countries are also close like brothers since the time immemorial. The Thai Government has always been friendly and sincere in maintaining relations with Laos. Although sometimes a border conflict arises, we consider this a normal issue between neighboring countries which share a common border. As a result, although the Thai-Lao conflict resulting from the border dispute at Ban Romklao, Chat Trakan District of Phitsanulok Province still cannot be settled, the Thai Government does not consider it a serious obstacle in maintaining good relations between the two countries. Meanwhile, the Thai side has tried to find ways to settle the problem. To reaffirm the sincere intention of the Thai Government, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunnawan will visit Laos from 24 to 25 November to get acquainted with LPDR Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane as well as other Lao leaders. Establishing good relations at the level of leaders is an important factor for economic relations at the government level, especially as the Thai Government is currently pursuing the policy of opening its trade market with the Indochinese countries, be it Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia. Especially with Laos, economic relations at the private sector level have improved and proceeded well. However, long-term economic relations with Vietnam and Cambodia still cannot take place at present because Vietnam has not withdrawn its troops from Cambodia.

Regarding Thai-Lao relations, evidence that shows the Thai Government's sincerity toward Laos is its proposal to Laos on the establishment of the Thai-Lao Border Committee. The proposed Thai committee will comprise 12 senior officials concerned and will be chaired by Deputy Foreign Minister Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan. Meanwhile, the Thai side also invited Lao Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit to visit Thailand from 14 to 15 November to discuss with Thai Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi the Thai proposal on the establishment of the Thai-Lao Border Committee before Thai Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunnawan visits Laos from 24 to 25 November. However, the Lao side informed the Thai side that it was not ready to discuss the issue with the Thai side during the period. As a result, discussions between the Thai and Lao officials have to be postponed. But it seems that the atmosphere of Thai-Lao relations has improved. This can be seen from the recent exchange of visits by the military leaders of the two countries, which have contributed to the

strengthening of cooperation and close relations and which have helped relations at various fields to proceed well despite the unresolved political conflict concerning the borderline at Ban Romklao.

The Lao leaders, having a policy to develop their country in line with the Perestroika and Glasnost of the USSR, also want to establish better relations with Thailand. In fact, the Lao Government has issued a new investment law at the end of July in order to invite Thai businessmen to invest more in Laos. Some observers have noted that another reason for Laos' attempt to become friendlier with Thailand is that Laos wants to show its independence to a certain extent. But, looking at historical roots, Laos has been closer and more harmonious with Thailand than with other neighboring countries. In addition, for economic survival, Laos necessarily depends on Thailand as a gateway for its essential exports and imports which feed Lao economy. The Thai Government also considers this in its relations with Laos. So, it pursues a compromised policy toward Laos to preserve bilateral relations. The opening of 17 border crossings, the Thai Government's efforts to reduce the number of 61 items in the strategic goods list, the development of military cooperation between the two countries, and the Thai Government's decision to donate 130 metric tons of rice through the World Food Program 1988 to help the LPDR that has suffered a food shortage in last year and this year—all this indicates the improving trends in bilateral relations between the two countries, especially the Thai Government's sincerity toward the Lao Government and people. As a result, on the occasion of Thai Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan's visit to the LPDR from 24 to 25 November at the invitation of the LPDR Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane, we hope that the visit will help strengthen the atmosphere of close relations between the two countries and will be another step in strengthening bilateral relations as Thailand and Laos are close neighboring countries like two brothers. This will be a foundation for firmer relations in a long term. However, political and economic relations between the two countries should be based on the basis of mutual understanding, sincerity, and respect for each other's territorial integrity. All these are necessary for peaceful coexistence between the two countries. Different administrative systems of the two countries do not necessarily mean a permanent split considering their historical, racial, and cultural ties. The Thai Government has always shown its sincerity in its relations with Laos. However, whether or not Thailand's efforts will succeed depends on the constructive response of the Lao side. It is time for Lao leaders to realize these facts and cooperate in resolving the existing border dispute for the common benefit of the two sides.

Chatchai Returns From Laos; Inspects Flooding
BK2511134188 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chuhawan and his delegation arrived at the Air Force Headquarters Airport at 1540 this afternoon from the LPDR. He was

met at the airport by Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari, Air Force commander, and a team of senior military officers. After his arrival, the prime minister told reporters that the visit to the LPDR was aimed at exchanging views, and was the first country he had visited without using an interpreter. The LPDR accorded a high honor to the Thai delegation during the visit. After the press conference, the prime minister left to inspect the flood situation in the south in order to implement relief measures as soon as possible. 4

'Release' Issued on Visit

BK2411031488 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan will visit Laos today at the invitation of Laotian counterpart Kaysone Phomvihane. General Chatchai will spend 2 days in this neighboring country for talks with senior officials on topics of common interests.

A government release said the prime minister's visit will strengthen the brotherly friendship and neighborly relations existing between the two countries and their peoples.

Gen Chatchai will be accompanied on this trip by a 30-member delegation, which includes Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, Interior Minister Praman Adireksan, and Agriculture Minister Sanan Khachonprasat.

Military Rejects SRV Claim on Laos Pullout

BK2411012088 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Nov 88 p 3

[Excerpt] The military yesterday rejected Laotian claims that all Vietnamese troops have left their country, saying thousands of troops remained and Laos was powerless to make them leave.

"The Thai military believes there are still Vietnamese troops in Laos," military spokesman Lt-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut told UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL. "The number of troops is at least half the latest figure released by Vietnam—" [sentence as published]

LT-Gen Narudon made the statements in response to claims by Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilath in Vientiane on Tuesday that there were no more Vietnamese troops in Laos.

Vietnamese leaders have refused to reveal the number of troops Vietnam has in Laos but Western diplomats estimate Hanoi once had up to 50,000 troops deployed in Laos.

Earlier this year, Western aid workers and diplomats said large numbers of Vietnamese troops had left the country. Some estimated that less than 25,000 troops remained.

Lt-Gen Narudon said that although Thai-Laotian relations are good, Vietnam is pressuring Laos to let Vietnamese troops stay.

"Thai-Laotian relations are at their peak," he said. "The Vietnamese troops are not stationed there because Laos wants them-" [sentence as published]

—Laos may ask Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to tell China of Vietnam's desire for better ties when he visits Vientiane today, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi, who will be with the Thai delegation when it leaves this morning for Laos, said the visit will most likely focus on exchange of visits or trade.

Its main objective is to show Thailand's sincerity and reliability, he said.

No political talks are on the agenda, only the promotion of Thai-Lao "fraternal relations".

ACM Sitthi said that Vietnam seems eager to improve ties with China, and Laotian officials may convey this desire to Gen Chatchai.

The minister refused to comment on Vientiane's statement that all Vietnamese troops had left Laos. [passage omitted]

Sitthi Comments on SRV Reductions
BK2411052288 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
24 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday he believes Vietnam has not abandoned its quest to dominate Southeast Asia and he doubts Hanoi's claim that it will reduce its military forces within two or three years.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday that Vietnam's internal economic problems and the fading idea to dominate the region could be the two key factors for the recently announced force reductions.

"But we cannot totally believe that Vietnam has given up the idea, because hardliners are still active in the administration's offices," Sitthi said.

He said Hanoi was concerned about the improving ties between Moscow and Beijing and thus wanted to have the Kampuchean conflict resolved on a regional—rather than international—level.

The idea that Vietnam might deploy troops disguised as Vietnamese settlers or Kampucheans after it formally leaves the country is a great concern to the world community, which fears the return of the Hanoi-backed regime following any future elections, Sitthi said.

He said an international control commission should be introduced to observe the situation in Kampuchea.

Sitthi noted that Japan recently demonstrated interest in helping revive the economically-ravaged Kampuchea after the settlement of the 10-year-old problem.

He added that Japanese Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Takakazu Kuriyama would call on his Thai counterpart, Praphat Limpaphan, upon his arrival in Bangkok from Hanoi today and would present a Japanese peace plan on the Kampuchean situation to Thai authorities.

Cabinet Grants Burmese Students 'Sanctuary'
BK2311002988 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
23 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] Burmese students will be afforded temporary sanctuary in Thailand to prevent them from joining anti-Rangoon minorities at the border, the Cabinet decided yesterday.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said the Thai Red Cross Society had been assigned to look after newly-arrived students who were seeking sanctuary here until they were ready to return to their homeland voluntarily.

Deputy Foreign Minister Prapat Limpaphan said an estimated 7,400 Burmese students were along the Thai-Burmese border.

ACM Sitthi said all Burmese asylum-seekers had crossed back into Burma.

Government sources said the Cabinet decided to repatriate Burmese students who had crossed into Thailand for asylum but government agencies concerned asked the Cabinet to review the decision on humanitarian grounds.

United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Refiuddin Ahmed, they said, had also made a request through the Thai ambassador to the UN that Thailand suspend plans to repatriate the Burmese while talks were underway to convince Rangoon to guarantee their safety on their return.

The Burmese Government had earlier requested that Thailand provide temporary shelter for the students to prevent them from joining Burmese minority groups engaged in a guerrilla war against Rangoon.

Deputy government spokesman Prathuang Wichanpicha said Burmese authorities had pledged to provide air transport to bring back the students who voluntarily want to return home.

Mr Prathuang said a Thai official survey showed that Burmese students who fled from Rangoon had massed in separate groups along the Thai border opposite Tak, Mae Hong Son, Kanchanaburi and Ranong provinces.

Rangoon has agreed that it would not take punitive action against students who want to go back to their homeland.

Students Deported to Burma Returning
BK2511022988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
25 Nov 88 p 5

[Text] Ranong—Most Burmese students deported to Victoria Point [Kawthaung] have quietly returned because they could not get home, provincial security centre chief Cpt [Captain] Chua Thammachat said yesterday.

The returnees, including 35 students who arrived on Tuesday, would join an estimated 200 students living in rented houses and at a fishing pier in Ranong, he said.

A group of 157 students who were sent back via the Three Pagoda's Pass in Kanchanaburi last Saturday had returned and are poised to cross into Thailand.

The security officer said several Thais had given the students shelter by hiring them to work on rubber plantations.

Sergeant Killed in Burma Clash Spillover
BK2511024588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
25 Nov 88 p 5

[Text] Kanchanaburi—A Border Patrol Police [BPP] sergeant was killed and a police private seriously wounded when they were caught in a crossfire between Karen rebels and Burmese soldiers in Thong Phaphum District.

Kanchanaburi police chief, Police Colonel Phanlop Rungsamphan, said shrapnel from an M-79 grenade launcher hit Master-Sgt Prawet Sinsombat, 41, in the head killing him instantly.

Pvt Thawat Thong-urai was wounded in the right leg when fighting between the rebels and Burmese troops spilled over into Thai territory in an area near E-tong village in Tambon Pilok in Thong Phaphum district.

The two BPP policemen were trying to stop the opposing forces when they were hit, Col Phanlop added.

Meanwhile, Karen rebels have agreed to compensate Thai traders whose property was damaged in fighting with Mon rebels in the Three Pagodas Pass during July and August.

Karen National Union president General Bo Mya had agreed to pay six million baht, or half the sum demanded by Thai authorities on behalf of the traders. The other half will have to come from the New Mon State Party.

Mon vice president Nai Nonla said yesterday his group could not afford the compensation. But if the market reopened and trade resumed, he could collect taxes from traders and meet the bill on an installment basis.

Thai authorities have closed the market and banned the movement of goods unless the compensation is paid.

Chawalit Reaffirms Plan to Retire Early
BK2511021188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
25 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] Beijing—Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday reaffirmed his plan to retire early but was reticent on his subsequent plans.

Gen Chawalit, who last month dropped hints he would quit next year to enter politics, said when asked about his plans:

"So what? Why can't I resign? I think I can."

The general, who has repeatedly said he would leave the armed forces early, added: "A man cannot go back on his word. I've never changed my words."

Early this month, Gen Chawalit told close friends his plan to retire early still stood and he intended to set up a party and run for election in his home constituency.

But in his first public comment on the issue, Gen Chawalit said he had not decided on his future but was prepared for retirement.

"A person like me always has plans years in advance. We are human beings. How can we stand still, doing nothing. My mind always ticks because I have to prepare for things to come," he said.

He said preparation had enabled him to work without mistakes. "This is my meaning of preparation. I have prepared myself to cope with every situation."

The army chief said other officers should not talk for him about his plans. Some officers had described reports of his retirement plan as "impossible" and said they would try to stop him quitting.

"I don't know why they said my intention to quit was impossible. They should not say it for me," he said.

The view among several officers that they could serve the country best under his command was personal, he said.

Declining to say if he had ambitions to become a minister or premier, Gen Chawalit said: "Who said I'm going to join the Government to become a minister or prime minister? Whatever course I take would be in line with the wishes of the majority."

On taking office in 1986, Gen Chawalit said he would quit after two years. He tendered his resignation in May but his request was rejected by then prime minister Prem Tinsulanon.

The general declined to comment when asked if he thought it best to stay or to quit to allow junior officers to move up the ladder.

"I have made my position clear all along and that is still my basic position. I cannot make any other comment," he said.

Vietnam

Interest in Chinese Proposal on Cambodia
BK2311131688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1247 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 23 (AFP)—Vietnam expressed interest Wednesday in a new Chinese proposal linking a cutback in Beijing's military aid to the Khmer Rouge to a timetable on the withdrawal of Hanoi's troops from Cambodia.

"These proposals, which have yet to be confirmed, could mark an interesting new development towards the settlement of the Cambodian issue. We are in the process of studying it," a senior Foreign Ministry official said.

A Foreign Ministry communique Wednesday also said that if China was seriously interested in a withdrawal timetable and an end to military aid to the Khmer Rouge, then Vietnam was ready to discuss them with Beijing.

Chinese Premier Li Peng spelled out the proposal Tuesday in New Zealand as he continued an Asian tour.

China is the main supporter of the Khmer Rouge, one of three allied guerrilla forces battling an estimated 120,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia to support a pro-Hanoi government in Phnom Penh.

Vietnam already has said it will pull out 50,000 troops this year, with the remainder to follow by 1990. In Bangkok last week, Mr. Li said China would prefer the pullout to be completed by the middle of next year.

Further on Talks Held With USSR's Rogachev
BK2311153688 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] At the invitation of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Comrade Rogachev, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, made a working tour of Vietnam from 21 to 23 November.

Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister, received and had cordial talks with Comrade Rogachev.

Vice Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co and Comrade Rogachev exchanged views on a number of international matters, on various issues surrounding Cambodia, on Southeast Asian peace and stability, and on the need to strengthen diplomatic cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides hailed the positive outcome of the meeting between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk and the Kampuchean tripartite meeting recently held in Paris, regarding this as new progress in the process of settling the Cambodian issue through political negotiations between the Cambodian parties concerned. The PRK's goodwill and constructive attitude is an important factor contributing to the success of these meetings.

The Vietnamese side informed [Rogachev] of the results of the visit to Vietnam by Indonesian Foreign Minister Alis Alatas and the determination of Vietnam and Indonesia to achieve close cooperation with a view toward ensuring success for the second Jakarta informal meeting.

The two sides held that the developments of the many meetings between the Cambodian parties concerned and the informal meeting in Jakarta as well as other forums will contribute to reaching a fair and reasonable political solution to the Cambodian issue and to Southeast Asian peace and stability.

Vietnam highly valued the Soviet Union's untiring efforts to implement the foreign policy of peace set forth by the 27th CPSU Congress, and held that those important proposals outlined in Comrade Gorbachev's 16 September 1988 Krasnoyarsk statement and the outcome of Comrade Gorbachev's recent visit to India are new contributions to the cause of peace, security, and cooperation in Asia, the Pacific, and the world over.

The two sides once again reasserted their determination to normalize and improve relations with the PRC in the interest of each respective country in order to ameliorate the situation in this region and the world.

Comrade Rogachev hailed and totally supported the LPDR's seven-point proposal presented at the informal Jakarta meeting in July 1988, the five-point proposal of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia presented at an October 1988 meeting of the Jakarta working team, and the seven-point statement promulgated by Chairman Hun Sen in Paris on 7 November 1988. He regarded these as constructive contributions to solving the Cambodian issue and establishing a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

All these exchanges of views took place in a cordial atmosphere and there was a total identity of views over all matters discussed.

VNA Rejects Thai Foreign Ministry 'Fabrication'
BK2311150288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 23 Nov 88

[VNA Denial]

[Text] According to foreign sources, the Thai press has reported that at a press conference in Bangkok on 21 November, a spokesman for the Thai Foreign Ministry said that Vietnam had sent 800,000 people to settle in Cambodia.

VNA is authorized to flatly reject this fabrication.

UN Envoy on Vietnamese Refugee Situation
BK2111121588 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT
20 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 20—Hoang Bich Lien, Vietnamese representative at the United Nations' Commission 3, made a speech at the commission's session in New York on Nov. 18 on a report of the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees].

He said:

"In Southeast Asia, for forty years now, the region has been subjected to continuous wars of aggression, unprecedented since World War 2, in terms of the scale, length and fierceness as well as of human and material losses. At present, the region has yet to restore a durable peace and stability, due to continued outside interference by hostile forces which have brought untold sufferings to the Indochinese peoples. They have also created serious economic and social problems for the Indochinese countries. These, as a result known elsewhere, have prompted, and stood as the root cause of the outflows of Indochinese refugees. For a solution to this issue, it is essential, in our view, that all parties concerned should act together and in strict keeping with the humanitarian principles.

At present, after 40 years of most barbarous wars of aggression, the Vietnamese people, more than ever earnestly need peace and stability for the reconstruction of their country. However, they have to shoulder great burdens imposed upon them by these wars in their undertaking of national reconstruction. Fierce, protracted wars have left them serious consequences, economically, socially and psychologically. It is therefore undeniable that after the war since 1975, part of the Vietnamese population, regrettably, have for various reasons, left the country. Generally, the Vietnamese refugees can be grouped in 3 main categories:

—Those who cannot all at once comprehend and sympathise with the new system.

—Those who are propagated and incited to flee the country by hostile forces.

—Those who seek a better material life to reunify their families abroad.

Therefore, due account must be given to that reality and to the respect for the people's aspirations to move regardless of reasons, from one place to another. Vietnam constantly holds that the refugees problem is one of a human nature, which therefore has to be dealt with and solved in a humanitarian spirit and with humanitarian measures, free from political motivation. Otherwise, its solution will be held hostage to extraneous issues and the direct victims will be the refugees themselves. From that standpoint, Vietnam has over the years made every possible effort to solve this question. We have since 1979 engaged in broad, effective cooperation with the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and countries of resettlement in implementing the orderly departure program from Vietnam. Concerted efforts by the UNHCR, Vietnam and countries of resettlement have brought about considerable progress in solving the problem. Regrettably, however, the orderly departures of the past 2 years have considerably been reduced, mainly due to the lack of further chances of resettlement in third countries.

This, as a result, initiates an increase in illegal departures. It creates difficulties to the neighbouring countries as well, not to say Vietnam.

To stop further illegal departures from Vietnam, the Vietnamese Government has undertaken firm and effective measures. However, the best way to prevent such departures, as we view it, is to facilitate the legal and orderly departures. We therefore call upon the countries of resettlement to provide further resettlement opportunities. We also call on them to refrain from issuing more complex criteria and from delaying the resettlement of legal and orderly departures while that of illegal departures being facilitated.

Vietnam appreciates the efforts of the UNHCR and those countries that have continued with generosity the admission policy towards refugees, and will continue its cooperation with UNHCR and all parties concerned.

He affirmed: "The Vietnamese Government is in favour of the convening of an international conference on Indochinese refugees as well as its preparatory meeting. It is our confidence that with the cooperative endeavours of all parties concerned. The success of these conference could be obtained. For our part, we are ready to actively participate in these conferences and contribute to the resettlement of the problem of Indochinese refugees."

Nghia Binh Takes Steps To Stave Off 'Famine'
BK2511103488 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] According to the provincial paper of Nghia Binh, due to prolonged drought followed by successive flash floods, Nghia Binh Province has sustained serious losses

in this year's 10th-month crop season. More than 1/3 of the local rice and subsidiary food crop area was totally destroyed. Faced with this situation, the provincial people's committee has instructed the various districts, cities, municipalities, and sectors to concentrate on directing efforts aimed at preventing and controlling typhoons and floods, overcoming the aftermath of natural calamities and crop failure, planting short-term vegetables and subsidiary food crops, and staving off famine [dquois] between now and harvest time.

As an immediate step, intensive guidance must be given to cooperatives in the planting of short-term vegetables and subsidiary food crops, especially sweet potatoes, duckweed, and beans of various types, considering this the most active measure for preventing and controlling famine during the off-season period.

The provincial agricultural and forestry service is intensively coordinating efforts to promptly provide people in hard-pressed localities with seed, fertilizer, and insecticides for planting vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

AFP Views Land Disputes in Southern Provinces
BK2311043088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0419 GMT 23 Nov 88

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Nov 23 (AFP)—Vietnamese peasants have risen up against alleged corruption and illegal appropriation of land in what observers said was the worst unrest in the rural south since the end of the Vietnam war.

Several peasant demonstrations have taken place here and in southern provincial capitals since October, concentrated in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam's "rice bowl", residents said.

They said several hundred peasants, most from provinces to the west of the delta, demonstrated in the center of Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) on November 9.

Observers said such unrest had been unseen in the rural south since the Vietnam war ended in 1975.

The farmers are protesting against the behaviour of landowners who were dispossessed in a 1983 agrarian reform and have taken advantage of a new agricultural management reform to reappropriate their former properties.

Vietnamese leaders decided in April to cut back state cooperatives and farms whose size made them impossible to manage and to redistribute regained lands to peasants.

But some freed areas have been forcibly seized by landowners, who say they are taking back what belongs to them.

Allegedly corrupt local Communist Party officials and cooperatives bosses are also accused of grabbing land, keeping the best areas for themselves.

The party sent a committee led by Politburo member Nguyen Thanh Binh to the area November 9 to assess the situation.

In Phu Nam, a rural commune of 8,500 people in the flooded plain of Tien Giang Province, southwest of here, farmer Chu Duc Danh is considered wealthy.

He had nine hectares of rice paddies at the end of the war. He divided the land among his children before the 1983 reform program, keeping two hectares for himself. After the reform, he had only one.

Two months ago, he re-seized the hectare he lost to give it to a grandchild.

"During the war," he said, "I paid a tax to the resistance, and I aided the liberation front. I sacrificed my life for independence, and it was unfair to take my land from me. I have taken back what belongs to me.

"With my grandson, we have retaken the land of our own accord and we have planted rice and cucumbers," he added, showing scant concern for the peasant he evicted. "There are more lands that can be cleared," he said.

For Mr Danh, his action is reversible. "I will keep this land no matter what, or it will have to be taken by force," he said, beating his table with a fist as the village party secretary, Dan Van Han, looked on impassively.

Two months ago, Nguyen Thi Nhien lost her plot of land to its former owner. She now sells candy and cigarettes in a little stall in the village.

"I haven't been able to do anything to fight the decision of the former owner and keep my land," she said. "He threatened me and I was alone."

Mr Han acknowledged that there was "nothing to do" for the time being. He said he could only "encourage peasants to resist" pressure.

He said the party had no instructions for dealing with the situation.

"The only watchword up to now is to let the peasants take care of their own problems," he said.

On November 12, Mr Binh was quoted in the daily SAIGON GIAI PHONG as saying that "settlement of problems involving indemnities to pay, corrections in the distribution of lands should be done in a democratic manner, publicly, through discussion and negotiation among the peasants themselves."

However, a party cadre here said this position would not last long. "The authorities cannot let the rich grab all the land again," he said, adding that "it is also an opportunity to eliminate corrupted cadres."

He proposed "softening the cooperative system or even privatizing agriculture, but giving land to poor peasants."

But he added that "the leaders of Hanoi are far from the south."

SAIGON GIAI PHONG reported November 16 that the party had decided to sack a police prefect and a military commander in southern An Giang Province, accusing them of "negative economic affairs, land encroachment and fraud."

Leaders Inspect Land Disputed Areas

BK1911163688 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
100 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Five teams of cadres from the central level—led by Comrades Nguyen Thanh Binh, standing member of the Secretariat; Le Phuoc Tho, secretary of the party Central Committee; Hong Ha, member of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Office; Pham Bai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Peasants Association; and Huynh Chau So, chairman of the State Inspection Commission—have visited the five provinces of Tien Giang, Hau Giang, Long An, Cuu Long, and Dong Thap to inspect the situation and give their suggestions to the localities in the settlement of land problems.

Land disputes among the local peasants are straining the situation in these five Mekong River Delta provinces; and recently, many peasants went to Ho Chi Minh City and petitioned organs at the central level for settlement. All these five provinces have already held conferences of key cadres to assess the situation concerning local land disputes and sent cadres to some selected villages to hear the peasants' specific wishes. The actual situation reveals that their demands are very legitimate, and that they reflect the peasants' close attachment to their land, their disapproval of acts of a coercive and egalitarian nature that were taken to readjust land holdings in the past, and their displeasure toward cadres and party members who abuse their position and power to lay claim on land. Nevertheless, the current land problems in the southern rural areas, especially the Mekong River Delta provinces, are very complicated owing to the big scale and great diversity of disputes as well as to the divergence of views between cadres at various levels and the people in their understanding, which is generally incomplete, of party lines and policies toward the land issue.

All the provinces unanimously hold that the land issue must be resolved at the grass-roots level and intensive and persistent efforts must be made to consult with peasants in working out a suitable solution designed to quickly stabilize the rural situation and create favorable

conditions for production development. At the selected villages where teams of cadres from the provincial, district, and central levels went to work, peasants have noted the concern of the party and state toward their ardent wishes; and while pointing out their demands concerning land, many of them also suggested settlement measures that ensure the interests of others.

Beside the five provinces mentioned above, other provinces in Nam Bo and Ho Chi Minh City are also concentrating efforts on solving land problems in the spirit of redressing past mistakes and setting right cases where land holdings were reduced or taken away irrationally. Various localities such as An Giang, Tay Ninh, and Ho Chi Minh City have gained good experience in resolving land problems and especially in linking the settlement of land issue with the holding of party congresses at the grass-roots level and the reorganization of production in the spirit of Resolution 10 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau.

Le Phuoc Tho Views Land Disputes

BK2211151488 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
22 Sep 88 p 2

[Article by Le Phuoc Tho, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Agricultural Department, on land disputes]

[Text] In a number of rural areas there has existed a situation in which peasants are asking or demanding for the return of those plots of land they formerly owned. Fierce disputes have flared up in certain localities, thus creating a negative impact on production and unity among related peasants and rural areas.

The Political Bureau has issued a directive on "Solving a Number of Urgent Land-Related Problems," advising that the implementation of this work must be based on the law on land, the party Central Committee's fifth plenum resolution, and the Political Bureau's Resolution No. 10 which calls for "restructuring agricultural economic management" together with efforts to grasp and estimate the general situation and to condense creative experiences obtained by various provinces, districts, establishments, and by the peasantry in solving the land problems among concerned peasants and within rural areas themselves. On this basis, efforts must be made to come up with guiding thoughts and appropriate solving principles, policies, and measures aimed at continuing to spur agricultural development, build and consolidate production relations, promote solidarity and mutual assistance among the laboring peasants, and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance bloc to quickly stabilize the land dispute situation, allay the peasants's worries, and promote their enthusiasm in production.

To satisfactorily implement this directive of the Political Bureau, it is necessary to firmly grasp the following essential points:

I. Circumstances and reasons:

In various areas throughout the country, after going through many historical stages, the land situation has developed in a complex and diverse fashion. This situation can be viewed generally as follows:

—In the north: In the mid-fifties, we conducted a land reform (which was known as democratic reform in the mountain region) and carried out the slogan "Land for the tillers," under which peasants' ownership over the land they were tilling was reassured. Afterward, by the end of 1960, agricultural cooperativization was basically completed and peasants' land was turned into collective means of production and in practice, agricultural cooperatives—peasants' collectively-owned economic organizations—have become land managers and land users. Therefore, the land situation in the north has been relatively more stable. However, in certain localities there have emerged a number of incidents surrounding residential land, terrace ricefield land, family economy land, and wasteland in coastal and midland regions. There have also been those land problems arising between residential peasants and state economic organizations (mainly state farms and forestry sites) or between residential peasants and those compatriots coming from other localities to work and resettle or to build new economic zones, as is the case with those in the midland and mountain regions. Fragmental division of cooperativized land has also sparked land disputes in certain localities.

—In the south: From the August Revolution to the present stage of economic construction—covering the two wars of resistance against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism—the land dispute situation has developed in a complex manner and there has been serious chaos in certain localities.

1. In various Nam Bo provinces during the 9-year anti-French war of resistance, peasants twice received the allocation of land, with the first time being in 1949-50 and the second being in 1954. It was the policy of the central government at that time to allocate land to peasants so it could use these peasants as a prop for the southern revolution. Therefore, a majority of peasants was allocated land except for those living in a number of areas still under temporary [enemy] control.

2. With the start of the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance, peasants had to fight many uphill struggles to protect the right to use land at will. In 1957, the puppet Saigon administration carried out a "land reform" policy and denied the right to land ownership in a bid to destroy our revolutionary gains and implement its "privatization" policy. This was a period of great trials and hardships for peasants in their struggle for the right to own and use land. To cope with the protracted anti-U.S. resistance, the enemy waged a fierce war and resorted to very perfidious and cunning maneuvers, adopting the "strategic hamlet national policy," and "rounding up"

and screening the people. As a result, in the southern provinces, to free themselves from the grip of war, large numbers of peasants had to leave for other places, preferably the urban areas, leaving behind their rice-fields and orchards. As the liberation day was drawing near, fewer and fewer localities were affected by the war. Then, starting with the complete liberation of the nation, more and more peasants returned to their native places to resume production. It was at that very moment that peasants began making land encroachments or conducting very complicated transfers of land ownership titles or land sales. Therefore, it is necessary to include this very important point in our solutions to the land disputes in the Nam Bo region.

3. Land disputes emerged again following the reunification of the fatherland when efforts were made to effect agricultural cooperativization and to build a series of state farms, state forests, and agricultural farms and stations. Moreover, apart from good results, shortcomings have also been committed during the two land reform campaigns in 1978-79 (300,000 hectares) and 1983-1984 (90,000 hectares). As a case in point, although the second land reform campaign initiated under Directive No 19-CT/TU dated 3 May 1983 did not involve an area as large as that of the first campaign, it did give rise to major problems.

4. Since 1987, land disputes have continued to develop complicatedly in many localities, particularly in the Mekong River Delta provinces and the eastern Nam Bo region (where a conflict exists between two parties: those in need of space for rubber cultivation and those looking for land to grow coffee, pepper, and cashew). In certain localities, the conflict has become so serious that it adversely affected production and life, and caused disunity among peasants and the rural community.

The following are evidently concrete circumstances where peasants are claiming back their land upon returning to their native places:

—They are asking for the return of those portions of land whose ownership was readjusted (especially those readjusted in the second phase) and "cut away" from their estate when the product-contract system was first introduced. This is because at that time their children were still small and were therefore subjected to a nominal manpower calculation method. Now that their children have grown up and the number of laborers in their families have increased, they no longer have enough land to work on.

—Middle-class peasants formerly owned massive land areas which were fertile and the cultivation of and access to which were convenient. When volunteering to "share their wealth," they were allowed to retain only a certain amount of land according to set quota. But the amount of land they could retain was poor in quality and was located far away. They did subcontract land for crop

cultivation, but they were reported to have put the "land for hire." Now they are asking for the return of their former plots of land for cultivation.

- They are demanding the return of certain plots of land which have been illegally occupied by party cadres and members or by the latter's relatives or which are being used illegally and ineffectively by various public organs or units.
- A number of peasant households are claiming back those plots of land which they formerly obtained through "encroachment" and which have been taken away from them.
- They are asking for the return of those plots of land formerly placed under the care of various state economic organizations (especially state farms, forestry sites, and agricultural farms and stations). They are also asking for a temporary loan or return of those plots of land left unused or half-used by various economic organizations belonging to the state or the military.
- In the midland and mountain regions, land disputes have flared up between locally born ethnic compatriots and those compatriots arriving from other localities to earn a living by engaging in production or to reclaim wasteland to build new economic zones.
- In addition, there are also many other cases: In certain localities, peasants have turned grain production lands into vegetable gardens without permission in order to earn higher income. There have been numerous disputes over rice-planting and shrimp-rearing areas, over rubber and pepper plantations, and over those plots of land reserved for residential purposes, family-economy lands, and land inherited from ancestors.

The Political Bureau has pointed out the following reasons leading to the above-said land situation:

1. The implementation of several policies on doing away with various forms of exploitation by rich peasants and rural bourgeoisie as well as with the vestige of feudalistic exploitation; on confiscating and requisitioning those plots of land belonging to puppet troops and puppet government officials and their tyrannical henchmen; and on readjusting land ownership among peasants in the spirit of "mutual assistance." Applying the product-contract system in agriculture has been regarded as necessary and correct following the liberation of the south.

But there have been some drawbacks to this. For instance, land allocation has been carried out in accordance with an "indiscriminately-guided" egalitarian principle and land has been allocated indiscriminately to every person, including those households engaging in trading businesses or other trades, thereby causing a shortage of land for many otherwise highly productive peasant households dealing in marketable farm produce.

Another drawback is that the turning out of marketable farm produce in the Nam Bo rural area which was once taken to full play has now been on the decline.

2. In rallying peasants into production collective and agricultural cooperatives, we are still too hasty and inflexible and have yet to educate and promote a true sense of voluntariness as well as to prepare adequate conditions, especially those needed for cadre work. The contents, formats, and methods of management are still not suitable. In addition, the apparatus and policies previously adopted by the state failed to truly promote agriculture as they still imposed so many restrictions on the peasants, thus leading to a situation in which production collectives have, for the most part, worked with poor results. The income of many middle-class peasant households has been lower than before and life has become more difficult for the peasants.

3. A number of party committees and administrative echelons are slow in dealing with and solving land disputes among peasants and have failed to realize all the complex developments. As for the state, it is still slow in issuing documents necessary to substantiate the resolution of the party Central Committee's fourth plenum and Resolution No. 10 of the Political Bureau (sixth tenure). It has failed to promptly correct erroneous conceptions among party cadres and members, especially those dealing with the policy on land. The state has, in certain localities, resorted to administrative commandism whenever it is asked by peasants to solve land disputes.

4. A section of party cadres and members at the grassroots and their relatives, and a number of cadres and public organs have encroached upon many plots of land owned by peasants and then put them to use under self-help programs or personal profit-generating projects. Later, as peasants filed complaints, no efforts have been made to resolve the issue. Besides, after they realized that a number of party committee echelons and administrative organs had acted at variance with the provisions on land management and use as stipulated under the law on land—the Political Bureau's Resolution No. 10, and the sixth party Central Committee fifth plenum resolution—many peasants have demanded that land disputes be settled in accordance with the party's and state's new policy. Furthermore, there has been a growing population increase but the budget earmarked for land development has been reduced since liberation day.

Thus, the situation of land disputes has remained complicated. Nevertheless, one must take into consideration the fact that the law on land, the sixth Party Central Committee fourth plenum resolution, and the Political Bureau's Resolution No. 10 on "renovating economic management in agriculture" have given rise to more open-minded mechanisms and policies. Peasants have come to realize that grain production could generate better benefits. Therefore they have become more sensitive to economic gains, shown more interest in agricultural work, and had a greater demand for land so they

can provide society with a larger quantity of farm products and other commodities. The incidents involving peasants applying for more land or reclaiming their old land must be viewed as both a good phenomenon and a current urgent requirement of life. What is important is to handle everything calmly and to work out correct problem-solving methods.

II. Party's Viewpoints in the Settlement of Land Problems

The Political Bureau resolution clearly points out that the guiding thought and principle for resolving urgent land problems originate from the following viewpoints:

1. We must look directly and squarely at the truth about the very complicated development of the land situation concerning peasants and the countryside in order to study and see both the right and wrong aspects as mentioned above, and adopt settlement methods consistent with the objective reality. In dealing with the complicated land situation, it is necessary to firmly grasp the concept of considering the people as roots, rely on democratic discussions among the peasants, make land holding records public, and promote the spirit of unity and the tradition of mutual aid among the peasants so they will arrive at solutions without being coerced or ordered to do so.

2. In settling land problems it is necessary to firmly grasp the Political Bureau's guiding thought that "we must guarantee the development of agricultural commodity production, stabilize and improve peasants' living conditions step by step, and strengthen unity within the peasantry and the worker-peasant alliance" so as to quickly stabilize the land situation and restore the peasants' calm and ardor in production. At the same time, the settlement of land problems must be linked to the realization of fundamental, long-term viewpoints and policies designed to reorganize production and rearrange the commodity production structure along the line of intensive cultivation, multicropping, comprehensive business, development of the various branches and trades, promotion of household economic activities, and redistribution of labor and population in accordance with the characteristics and plans of each locality so as to ensure that all peasants are adequately employed, production is developed, and land is utilized with increasingly higher economic efficiency.

It should be made known to everyone that our country's arable land averages only .1 hectare per capita, ranking among the world's lowest, so they will realize the serious limiting factor in the size of our arable land. With a fast rate of population growth and limited land resources, the long-term and fundamental approach of our country's agriculture is to practice intensive cultivation to a high degree while saving every inch of land and making the best use of every type of land and water surface. We must

integrate agriculture with forestry and fishery in a comprehensive manner and introduce industry into the countryside to improve living conditions and bring about a new step of development.

3. The settlement of the current complicated land situation must be closely linked to the implementation of the (sixth) party Central Committee's fifth plenum resolution, first of all by purifying the contingent of cadres and party members and in particular, dealing immediately with cases where cadres and party members have misappropriated land under various forms. At the same time, all cadres and party members must be made to thoroughly understand party viewpoints and policies on land and to set good examples for peasants to follow in resolving the complicated land problems at present.

Government Abolishes Commodity Tax on Goods BK2411093588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] On 18 November 1988, the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 175 HDBT [Council of Ministers] on government policy concerning goods brought home by Vietnamese sent to work overseas under labor cooperation or specialist exchange programs. The decision reads: The state will henceforth cease collecting commodity tax on noncommercial imported goods brought or sent home by Vietnamese sent by the state to work in foreign countries under labor cooperation or specialist exchange programs. These people are free to dispose of their goods brought or sent home by themselves. Directive No 202 HDBT issued by the Council of Ministers on 10 July 1985, which compelled such people to sell their goods to the state economic organizations, shall henceforth no longer apply. The Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare, together with the Ministry of Finance and other ministries concerned, should propose to the chairman of the Council of Ministers the rational readjustment and increase of the amount of foreign currency to be contributed by people working overseas under labor cooperation or specialist exchange programs in accordance with their individual income.

People working overseas under labor cooperation or specialist exchange programs are not allowed to import into Vietnam weapons, explosions, combustibles, narcotics and stimulants, and decadent cultural products. Regarding liquors stronger than 40 proof and cigarettes, they are allowed to bring home an amount not exceeding the quantity specified in the standard luggage regulations. All violations shall be punished in accordance with the customs regulations and laws currently in effect. In some instances, when it is deemed necessary to levy commodity tax on some articles to protect local production and guide consumption, the minister of finance should submit a report to the chairman of the Council of Ministers for decision. Harbor and airport organizations that cause damage to goods must pay compensation to their owner according to current prices. Service organizations at ports of entry, airports, and harbors shall

render service only when they are hired to do so by goods owners; they are not allowed to collect service fees if owners handle their own goods.

This decision, which also applies to people sent by the state to carry out official duty or to study in foreign countries, shall take effect as of 1 January 1989.

Ammunition Depot in Airport Area Explodes
BK2311144088 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 25 Oct 88 p 1

[Report by H.B.: "An Ammunition Depot in the Tan Son Nhat Airport Area Explodes, But Losses Are Insignificant"]

[Text] On the morning of 24 October, an ammunition depot in the Tan Son Nhat Airport area (the section bordering Subward 12, Go Vap Precinct) exploded. It is learned that this ammunition dump stores 81-mm mortar and 20-mm cannon shells and was placed under the management of the 370th Air Force Division (of the Ministry of National Defense). The explosions lasted about 1 hour, from 0705 until after 0800 and did not cause any significant damage, owing to the high earth embankments built around the depot, separating it from the nearby barracks and residential areas. Ho Chi Minh City's firefighting police and Army units in the area joined forces to successfully put out the fire.

Lieutenant Colonel Dinh Van Bong, chief of staff of the 370th Division, said that the depot contained discarded, second-generation ammunition left behind by the United States. The cause of the explosions is being investigated. The possibility that the explosions and resulting fire was triggered by old ammunition and gunpowder igniting is not being ruled out.

VNA Reports Surgeons Working Visit to Cuba
BK2411155888 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 24—Two Vietnamese surgeons specializing in liver excision have paid a working visit to Cuba.

While there, doctors Do Kim Son and Ton That Bach of the Vietnam-GDR Friendship Hospital in Hanoi gave lectures on the method of dry excision (intraparenchymatous hepatectomy) initiated by the late Professor Ton That Tung. They took part in consultations and performed demonstration operations at some hospitals in Havana. They also gave lectures on the results of the Ton That Tung method in Vietnam and other countries in some provincial hospitals.

Their Cuban colleagues expressed the desire to expand cooperation with Vietnamese doctors in introducing this method of liver excision into Cuba and other Latin American countries.

lastic Surgeons Visit United States
BK2011085088 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 18—Prof Nguyen Huy Phan and Prof Nguyen Xuan Thu, respectively president and vice president of the Hanoi Plastic Surgery Association, paid a working visit to the United States from October 28 to November 16 at the invitation of "Operation Smile."

They called at "Operation Smile" headquarters in Norfolk in Virginia and later visited Washington and New York.

The Vietnamese surgeons discussed with the hosts the plan for the upcoming visit to Vietnam by a team of American surgeons who will operate on a number of congenital or burn-related deformities of children and exchange experiences with their Vietnamese colleagues in plastic surgery.

The two sides also discussed a concrete plans for immediate and long-term cooperation in plastic and children's surgery.

Australia

Evans on Structural Integrity of Mururoa Atoll
BK2511070588 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] The Australian Government has again questioned the structural integrity of Mururoa Atoll, the French nuclear test site in the South Pacific. The foreign affairs minister, Senator Evans, raised the issue of deep cracks in the atoll in a statement expressing the government's strong opposition to continued French tests.

Senator Evans said the Australian Seismological Center had detected a presumed underground explosion in French Polynesia on Wednesday. The blast had an estimated yield in the range of 20 to 8 [figures as heard] kilotons.

Senator Evans said the explosion was conducted only days after the release of a report by a French underwater explorer, Jacques Cousteau, which indicated that the coral of the atoll was deeply cracked. The foreign affairs minister said the obvious question was how long it would be before the structure of Mururoa Atoll was so impaired that it could not contain the effects of nuclear tests.

Senator Evans said the Cousteau report supported the conclusions of the 1983 report of scientists from Australia, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea that while there was no evidence of no immediate environmental damage, the longer-term risks were real.

Scuffles at Greek President's Arrival in Melbourne
BK2411093888 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 24 Nov 88

[Text] Angry scuffles broke out in the center of the Victorian state capital, Melbourne, as 5,000 people gathered for the arrival of the president of Greece, Mr Khristos Sartzetakis.

Police lined metal barricades outside the National Museum to stop Macedonian protesters and those who have come to welcome the president from clashing. There was a lot of pushing and shoving, but most people confined their activities to verbal abuse.

The president was at the museum to jointly open the Ancient Macedonia Exhibition with the prime minister, Mr Hawke.

Macedonians claimed their people have been persecuted by the Greek Government which they claimed had denied them basic human rights.

Fiji

Gap Between Melanesians, Indians To Be Bridged
BK2211113788 Hong Kong AFP in English 1124 GMT
22 Nov 88

[Text] Suva, Nov 22 (AFP)—The Fijian cabinet approved a nine-point plan Tuesday to improve Melanesian access to commerce and industry in an effort to bridge the economic gap between indigenous Fijians and other ethnic groups.

The plan, announced after a cabinet meeting, comes as the interim government tries to return Fiji to economic recovery after two military coups last year.

A statement said the government would inject 20 million Fijian dollars (14.2 million U.S.) into the Fijian Affairs Board to buy shares in Fijian Holdings Ltd., a national holding company. Fijian Holdings would in turn acquire shares in profitable companies, it said.

The cabinet said that Fijian investment should account for 15 percent of the corporate sector by 1995 and not less than 30 percent by the year 2000.

It also supported a proposal to set up a compulsory national savings scheme for Fijians but said this would have to be approved at a Great Council of Chiefs meeting some time next year.

Concessions on commercial loans would be granted to Fijians and the Fiji Development Bank would provide business training and managerial advisory services, the statement said. Certain sectors within the industrial and commercial area would be reserved solely for indigenous Fijians.

A project to be known as the Fijian Store Scheme would also be implemented by the Fiji Development Bank. Loans granted under the scheme would be provided with a 5.5 percent interest subsidy by the government, requiring an allocation of 500,000 dollars (355,000 U.S.) in the government's 1989 budget.

A feasibility study would also be carried out by the Ministry of information to set up a Fijian-owned English-language daily newspaper incorporating the weekly newspaper FIJI POST which surfaced soon after the first coup.

The cabinet recommended that no further newspaper licences be allowed for 10 years after the Fijian-owned English daily was established.

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